The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4663. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Editorial from Boston Herald. One of the most influential papers in the United States. Read carefully.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE HOTTENTOTS

HAVE LONG USED

BUCHU

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch Physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now

COME INTO GENERAL USE.

IT IS GIVEN CHIEFLY IN

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER AND URETHRA, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS AND BEARING DOWN, OR PROLAPSUS UTERI,

DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions.

TO NEGLECT THEM,

However slight may be the attack,

IS SURE TO AFFECT THE BODILY HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS.

Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

And when taken in the early stages of the disease,

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic. The proprietor, with upward of

THIRTY THOUSAND

UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES,

And hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years,

HAS NOT BEEN IN THE HABIT OF RESORTING

TO THEIR PUBLICATION.

He does not do this, from the fact that his remedies rank as standard;

THEY DO NOT NEED

TO BE

PROPPED UP BY CERTIFICATES.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,

LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN,

STANDS,

SIMPLE, PURE ABD MAJESTIC,

Having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID AND FLUID EXTRACTS

embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are composed.

THEY ARE LEFT

TO THE INSPECTION OF ALL.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE

TEST OF THEIR PROPERTIES

Will be a comparison with those set forth in the

UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience,

And we believe them to be reliable; in fact, we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a

PERMANENT SUCCESS

AND

MR. HELMBOLD'S SUCCESS IS CERTAINLY

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.

HIS DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Is not excelled, if equaled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that City, to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Various Scenes and Doings on Monday Night.

Proceedings at the Second Day's Session.

Southern and Northern Delegates Meet Separately.

Ex-Attorney-General Speed Presides in the Southern Body.

Texas has the Chairmen of All the Committees.

A Firebrand---Revolting at Negro Suffrage.

Suffrage Declared a Privilege and Not a Right.

Speeches Against Admitting the Northern Delegates.

Meeting of the Northern Body and Their Doings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday evening, Sept. 4.

LAST NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS—DEMONSTRATION AT THE LOYAL LEAGUE HOUSE—WILD WORDS FROM ROSS ANDREWS.

Heavy thunder clouds hanging overhead threatened to interfere, by unwelcome libations, with the programme of last evening. Preparations had been made for addressing the populace from the balcony in front of the League House. A heavy shower fell about sundown but soon exhausting itself and people took courage to gather around in the square opposite and clamored loudly for speakers and for speeches. By 7 o'clock fully four thousand people had collected, who, impatient of the eloquent outpourings which came not, employed their spare breath in repeated cheers for a few friends, and melancho'y groans for a great many enemies. At last the platform became tenanted and the concourse having been called to order and three cheers called for Gov. BROWNLOW, whose name had been shouted loudly for over half an hour. ROSS ANDREWS, of Mississippi, was introduced by the Chairman, and spoke at considerable length, and evidently with much enthusiastic feeling. He said that he would say for himself and for his fellow-delegates, the loyal men of the South here to-day, that they did not come here either to make or to suggest a political platform for the people of Pennsylvania or New-York; they came here because they had no other home. The South, as it was, was no longer a home for them nor for the Union men they left behind them; there they had no rights, no liberty the rebel heel was again upon their necks, and more assuredly so than it was four years ago. The state of things for which they had fought, the peace which they had so dearly bought, the hopes of a bright future which they had cherished. the restored country which they believed to have been secured to them at last, all, all were swept away by the infernal truckling policy of that embodiment af a living lie, ANDREW JOHNSON. They came here, not to make a platform, but to accept one from the loyal men of the North, a platform which they would live or die for as their duty called them, a platform which conceded equal rights to all men under the law. For the support of that platform he could pledge them the support of 275,000 loyal Mississippians. Not all as white as he was, but white enough to fight for their country, and white enough to have a voice in the making of its laws. Refuse to these and such as these the right to vote, and all free Government in the country is forever gone. The red-handed villains of the South, reeking in the blood of your children, will hold sway again, as indeed this day they do. Once free of the heavy hand you placed upon them, and with which you wisely held them down, they shouted aloud for aid to consummate that which their bullets fail to do for them, and their cry was heard and answered by ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cries of "ANDREW JOHNSON has gone up."] No, he will go down. I expect to go up myself, and I want no such company. [Indignant cries from the outside of the crowd.] Mr. ANDREWS continued in extended vein of invective, in which he laid at Mr. JOHNSON'S door very many wicked things as belonging to that gentleman, charging him among those with being the unholy means, rapidly in action in the destruction of all true loyal men at the South. This, he said, would haunt him (the President) to the last hours of his life. Unlike the lamented LINCOLN, who died in the very light of his completed labor, he should read in the dark shadow on his chamber wall the terrible words, "*Mene, mene, tekel upharsin,*" "We came here, he continued—[Cries of "You come to a good place."] I know it, and I say, men of Philadelphia, God bless you for it. Five years ago the rebels tried to reach Philadelphia. [A voice, "Yes; but they didn't reach it." Yes, they did; on the 14th day of August they were with you. [Great laughter.] Who were in favor of the rebel Convention of the 14th day of August last? Every rebel of the South, aye, and of the North, too. Who were opposed to that Convention? Every loyal man of the South was opposed to it; every element of manhood was opposed to it; every element of justice was opposed to it; God of Heaven was opposed to it. Hell alone was with it. He concluded by narrating an anecdote attributed to Gen. BUTLER.

DOGMATISM.

"Why, General," said a gentleman to BUTLER a few days ago, "what a glorious Convention that was." "How so?" said the General. "Oh," said the gentleman, "extremes met, you know." "Yes," said the General, "like the dog who ran after his own tail till he caught it—extremes met, but they both belonged to the same dog." [Great laughter and cheering.]

SPEECH OF GEN. HAMMOND, OF MISSOURI.

Gen. HAMMOND, of Missouri, being next introduced, sketched the history of his trials in the South since the cessation of direct hostilities. He said, having done his share of fighting for the integrity of the country, he returned to his native Mississippi, hoping to enjoy that peace which was to have been the fruit of all this war; but no—there was no rest for him in Mississippi; he could not live there. Then he tried Kentucky, but it was out of the frying-pan into the fire. There was no room for a man who had worn the blue there either. In Missouri at last he found a resting place; and for the men of Missouri—the loyal men of Missouri—he come here to-day. The men of Missouri who do not understand "my policy," but understand their own, which is to appeal to you, loyal men of the North, for that support which you will give us, we know, without fail. Gen. HAMMOND continued at considerable length, describng the conidition of the country South as one nusafe for any man who had ever worn the uniform of the United States, or who dared to utter to-day one single loyal sentiment.

Gen. HAMMOND was followed by a delegate from North Carolina, whose name we were unable to catch, as just at this time, as the procession of the Invincibles began to show itself, the crowd got noisy. He was heard to say, however, that the working of the Johnson policy was villainous; that in North Carolina to-day no Union man was safe either in life or property; that the patriots of North Carolina were suffering more to-day under the auspices of "my policy" than ever they did under the d—d Confederate rule.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF THE WIDE-AWAKES.

Eloquence at the League House had now for a time to give place to spectacle. The Invincibles, or as they are more politicallay called, the Wide-Awakes of Philadelphia, headed by a band playing with fire in every note of it a national air, make their appearance, a long and shining row, each man carrying a flaming torch. All young men of about uniform hight, and gracefully dressed in whitish cloth handsomely ornamented, the procession was quite imposing and was received with the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowd. They lined themselves along the outskirts of the crowd. having saluted again and again the Southern delegates and their friends on the balcony of the League House.

A DAMPER.

The gentleman from North Carolina had just resumed his speech when the admonitory flashes of vivid light, which, frequent for some time, had "paled the ineffectual fires" of the torches, were followed by a sudden down-pouring of every that was wet for miles overhead. There was a manly struggle on the part of many present to see it out, but the generosity of the libation could not be withstood and with the exception of a few who rejoiced in umbrellas, they couldn't see it, and ran away from it. Flash followed flash with increasing brightness, and with but a second's space between. It grew too noisy overhead for the speakers down below. It was far too much for the torches; they went out. The Wide-Awakes, with their Austrian jackets on, ran away tumultuously, as if the Prussians had emptied the Rhine upon them. The invincibles were conquered, and ran away cheering for GRANT, FARRAGUT and GEARY. Energetic gentlemen under shelter on the balcony kept up the talk, but flesh or blood or calico could not stand it out of shelter, and the streets were left to the sweeping of the welcome shower, which everybody had prayed for all day long who had flesh enough to suffer, with the thermometer at 90 or thereabouts.

INSIDE—SENATOR WILSON.

A meeting was promptly extemporized within the building, and addressed with much earnestness, a great deal of history, and a good many figures, by several prominent gentlemen. The speech of the evening, however, was that delivered by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, in which he spared few people who figure in modern history whom he considered worthy of castigation.

The Jersey delegates held a mass meeting at the Assembly Buildings, Col. HOPE presiding. Mr. H. N. CONGER, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, was appointed as the State representative on the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention of Northern Delegates. Mr. THOS. D. HOX was appointed as the State representative on the Committee on Resolutions. Several speeches were made during the evening, by Southern Unionists, and warmly applauded. Among those present in the delgation from New-Jersey we noticed Ex-Govs. OLDEN and NEWELL, Attorney-Gen. FRELINGHUYSEN, Ex-United States Senator TEN EYCK, CORTLAND PARKER, ALEX. G. CATTELL, Hon. GEO. T. COBB, Hon. JOHN HILL, Speaker of the House of the Assembly, Gens. ROBT. MCALLISTER, JOHN RAMSEY, and other equally prominent Jerseyits.

The German delegates also held a meeting at South Military Hall, where the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the reconstruction of this our great and beloved Union must be effected upon the broad basis of universal freedom, without regard to race or color, and that we, the German delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists, pledge ourselves to use all our influence to secure the adoption of this principle by the Convention.

SCENES.

The Continental and the Girard House were, of course, the head rendezvous of the Delegates. In the halls and on the door-steps here there were at all times during the day and the early hours of the night knots of eager disputants, who discussed freely President and Congress. In one place Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, was the centre of a group who alternately questioned and applauded him. His theory that the Southern States had excluded themselves from the Union by their ordinance of secession and rebellion was the subject of considerable argument. This seemed to be a great difficulty everywhere where the subject was broached, and will probably be prolific of heated discussion before the Convention. "The States must be legislated for," said the Governor, "as we legislate for territories newly acquired." There were many present who did not see it in that light. In another place W. ROSS ANDREWS, of Mississippi, recited tales of horror as to the treatment of Union men in the South during the past sixty days and claimed that the only remedy for all this was in manhood suffrage. Surely, to God, he exclaimed, the men, be their color what it may, who perilled their lives to maintain the Union have earned the right to a voice in its government. Eloquent delegates, everywhere, till a late hour in the evening, told each the story of the persecution in his State and the alleged failure of a pacification policy.

The rain continuing till midnight there were no further open in demonstration.

THE NATIONAL HALL.

Driven in by the torrents of rain, all available shelter was taken advantage of. The gathering in the National Hall was quite a large one, also organized by the officers of the Union League. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, being introduced by FRANCIS WELLS, Esq., spoke in substance as follows:

The welfare of the nation is in imminent peril, and the coming elections will settle the policy of the nation, not only for the present but for long years to come. The life of the nation has been decreed by more than five hundred battle-fields, and the question whether yur flag is to wave triumphantly has been settled. The question to be settled now is, who is to administer the affairs of the nation? Whether the men who have saved the nation or its enemies? Shall, he asked, the boys in blue carry our flag, or those in gray, who attempted to trail it in the dust? Men forget the 300,000 graves of our slain, and the hundred glorious battle-fields of the war; they forget the orphans and widows scattered through the land; they forget those horrible prison houses of treason, Andersonville, Libby Prison, &c.; they forget the mighty struggle that we have passed through, and the people of the South would have us forget that they were the guilty authors of all their sorrows. They forget it, but we do not. [Cheers.] There are some things that it is a sin to forget. Cant we ever forget the gibes, sarcasm and sneers cast day by day, and year by year against our gallan defenders in their efforts to overthrow the cohorts of treason? Never, never. [Applause.] Let us teach the young as they grow up, what a wicked thing it is for a man to be a traitor to his country, and the odium which should rest upon the man that deserted his flag in the hour of his country's peril. [Applause.] Let it be known that treason against 25,000,000 of sovereigns is more terrible than treason against one sovereign. A high dignitary of the country uttered a solemn truth when he said "that treason must be made odious;" and though some of us may have been disappointed that this sentiment has not been carried out, it is with you, gentlemen, to make it good. [Applause.] JEFFERSON DAVIS was a traitor, and deserved the doom of a traitor. [Cheers.] But JEFFERSON DAVIS unaided would have been contemptible; but those that made him powerful are not all in the South, and it was the duty of those present to hunt out those at the North who aided the rebellion. He said that he had been asked since his arrival in this City, "What can the men of the North do for you of the South?" and his reply was, "Carry the Fall elections, and send to Congress Union men who will stand firm to the interest of Union people in all sections of the country."

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

At 10 o'clock the Chairman *pro tem.*, THOMAS J. DURANT, of Louisiana, called the Convention to order. The delegates were present in full force, several hundred citizens being present outside the rail and on the gallery. Gov. BROWNLOW was upon the platform, evidently suffering severely, his constitution apparently being completely shattered. He seemed to read with the utmost difficulty, his hand shaking as with palsy.

Prayer was said by Rev. Mr. MATLOCK, and after a few minutas recess to allow absent members of the Convention to come in and the noise to subside, the report of the Committee on Credentials was handed in. On the announcement that there were 392 delegates present, the cheering was vociferous, as was also that which received the name of the President of the Convention, Hon. JAS. SPEED, of Kentucky, whose address is forwarded you in extenso.

The enthusiasm manifested throughout the energetic speech of the Chairman, was intense, the delegates frequently rising to their feet, waving hats and handkerchies. The gentleman's voice was clear as a bell throughout, and his flow of speech graceful, easy and regular. At all points where he exhorted the delegates to be temperate and peaceful in their deliberations he was warmly applauded, the policy of the Convention being less antagonistic and more conciliatory than anticipated by many of its individual members. The sentence "Do nothing from anger, do nothing from hatred, do nothing from ill-will," was cheered tumultuously.

The resolution that the Convention appoint a Committee on Resolutions and Address, and all resolutions be referred to that Committee without debate; that the Committee consist of two from each State, led to a hot discussion, arising out of objection to State sentence, which was understood to proclude after discussion on the resolutions and address, ending with the adoption of an amhndment striking out the words "without debate."

Letters indorsing the objects of the Convention were handed in, the reading of each being followed by great applause, that especially from the Union League Club of New-York, inviting the Southern delegates to visit that City, where they were promised every aid in the furthering of their wishes.

With the exception of occasional collision on minor topics the day was one of harmonious action, and enthusiastic oppression was every where freely made of a desire to do their work quietly and with kindly spirit in the hope that they would be met in live spirit in the journey which they have mapped out for themselves through the cities of the North. There is clearly going to be a Southern crusade amongst you, and preachers scarcely less eloquent than Peter the Hermet are making their points and rounding their periods preparing for the wordy war.

The resolutions from the Committee appointed by the delegates of the several States to give expression to their views, were, without exception, adopted. The resolutiod from the delegates of Georgia being read, seemed to embody the views of all who had not before given expression to them, and the representation of Stase after State arose and indorsed that resolution, amid the wildest excitement.

The only speech of the day which could be said to be high-spiced was that of a gentleman from Maryland, who, with no provocation that I could discover, unless from his desire to be heard for the twentieth time to make his score out, gave utterance to the following: "They (referring to his more Southern brethren) ask us for aid. We cannot give them bayonets. The Commander-in-Chief who controls the use of these would rather turn them against us than against rebels."

This little escapade took everybody by surprise, and there was sufficient noise of an unapplauding sort, in response to it, that the gentleman sat down without reaching a peroration, which would have been fine, no doubt. What a pity!

From this time to the adjournment there was no further incident except the arrival of a messenger in hot haste with a telegram, which was with becoming precepitation placed in the hands of the President. It ancounced the dreadful tidings that GRANT and FARRAGUT had left the Presidential party, somewhere, in disgust. The reading of this telegram was received with shouts and yells of joy, which out of Donnybrook never was mated. The Delegates forgot all preconceived pionion of their own dignity, and behaved like naughty boys who learn that by somebody's dying unexpectedly—an usher, or something of that sort—they are to have half a holiday. They leaped upon their stools, through their chairs around in a frantic manner, and it was said—but I don't believe that—several affectionate couples tenderly embraced each other. This manifestation of their delight in the desertion of the President, as they called it, wound up the second day's session.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

Since the delegates arrived here there have been meetings of all kinds and descriptions, caucuses, independent conventions, &c., which have been addressed by able speakers. Among the prominent ones who have thus endorsed the assemblage, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Crapo, of Michigan; Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Yates, of Illinois; Morton, of Indiana; Buckingham, of Connecticut; Fletcher, of Missouri; Hawley, of Connecticut; Senator Wade, of Ohio; Chamberlain, of Maine; Chanler, of Michigan; Lane, of Indiana. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Grimes, of Iowa; Gens. Butler, Burnside, Brisbin, and Bayard Taylor, Theodore Tilton, Fred. Douglas.

GEN. BURNSIDE VINDICATED.

An incident of the Convention occurred at the League House on Monday afternoon. A conference of "Boys in Blue" was being held in one of the reception rooms, when Gens. BUTLER and BURNSIDE and Senators WADE and CHANLER entered, having been invited to partake of the collation under discussion. During the interview complimentary speeches were made by one and another, until finally Senator WADE declared that he wished to place Gen. BURNSIDE right in regard to the battle of Fredericksburgh. The Senator occupied considerable time in detailing the evidence taken before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which Committee he was Chairman and Senator CHANLER a member. Mr. WADE said that the evidence before the Committee showed that not only was Gen. BURNSIDE innocent of all blame for that disaster, but that had it not been for the treachery of his subordinate officers, that contest, instead of being a disaster, would have been one of the most glooious, if not the decisive, battle of the war. Not only were those subordinate officers derelict in the performance of that which they did do, but in some instances positively disobeyed the peremptory orders of Gen. BURNSIDE. The names of Gens. FRANKLIN, BALDY SMITH and STONEMAN were mentioned as being each in some degree responsible for that disastrous campaign. Senator CHANDLER indorsed the remarks of Senator WADE, and this vindication, coming from these two men, whose duty it has been to thoroughly investigate the events of the war was considered most complete. The manly face of Gen. and Gov. BURNSIDE beamed with joy for a time at this warm espousal of his cause, but when the assembled crowd began to cheer him, the modest gentleman hastened from the room to hide his blushes. The writer of this, who was by the side of the gallant General nearly all the time the battle of Fredericksburgh was in progress, derives great pleasure in giving to the public this thorough vindication of his conduct.

FRED. DOUGLAS.

This delegate, whose misfortune in regard to color renders him objectionable to some of his brother delegates, is producing quite a sensation. His speech this morning at the Union League rooms is pronounced *the* speech *par excellence* thus far. All acknowledge his great ability, but many regret that he was elected as a delegate. This blending of colors is deemed inartistic as well as inexpedient at the present time. As one good staunch Radical said this morning, his advent is a year or two too soon—the country is not quite prepared to see the negro, no matter how talented, seated on terms of equality beside the white man in deliberative bodies. Singularly enough, Mr. DOUGLASS is in better favor with the Southern delegates than with the Northern. These latter say that DOUGLAS' being in this Convention will cost them 10,000 votes in the country, and that had it not been for his inordinate self-esteem he would have seen that his taking a seat was not the way to best serve the interests of his race.

T. T.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Southern delegates met at National Hall and were called to order at 10 o'clock by the temporary Chairman of the Convention, Mr. DURANT, of New-Orleans.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MATLOCK.

Mr. DURANT—The Chair is of opinion that the first business in order to-day will be the report of the Committee appointed yesterday on the credentials of members.

The report of that Committee is, therefore, now called for.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. E. WASHBURN, of Georgia, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Resolved, That the Convention receive the report of the members from each State as to the qualifications of its members.

Texas reports 15 delegates, Louisiana 18, Tennessee 81, Virginia 61, West Virginia 51, Georgia 8, Alabama 4, Kentucky 13, Mississippi 3, Missouri 30; Arkansas, 21: North Carolina, 7; Maryland, 60; Delaware, 6; Florida, 7; District of Columbia, 27. Total, 392.

The report was adopted.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report:

For President—JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky.

For Vice-Presidents—E. M. Pease, of Texas; Anthony Fernandez, of Louisiana; Joseph W. Field, of Mississippi; D. H. Bingham, of Alabama; Col. O. B. Hart, of Florida; Gov. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee; Joseph H. Glover, of Kentucky; Geo. P. Strong, of Missouri; H. C. Cole, of Georgia; Rev. Hope Baine, of North Carolina; Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia; Gov. A. J. Boreman, of West Virginia; Gen. Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia; Hon. T. A. Cresswell, of Maryland; A. A. C. Rogers, of Arkansas; Thomas B. Coursey, of Delaware.

For Secretaries—Samuel C. Mercer, of Tennessee; Col. Wes tern Flint, of Missouri; John Ensor, of Maryland; Henry W. Davis, of Mississippi; Col. Charles C. Gill, of Kentucky; C. B. Baylor, of Georgia; J. W. Wynne, of North Carolina; John H. Adams, of Delaware; Judge M. J. Safford, of Alabama; Dr. G. K. Gruner, of Virginia; F. W. Boyd, of West Virginia; Jesse Stencil, of Texas; Peter A. Fennerty, of Arkansas; E. Hierstand, of Louisiana; John W. Price, of Florida; D. B. Brown, of the District of Columbia.

For Chaplain—Rev. John B. Newman, of Louisiana.

On the President taking the chair he was received with great applause.

PRESIDENT SPEED'S REMARKS.

Mr. SPEED said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION AND LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH HERE ASSEMBLED: I thank you cordially for the compliment you have paid me in calling upon me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I feel that you could have called a worthier man, one who has been more thoroughly tried than I have. I take the position, however, and will discharge the functions and duties of the office to the best of my ability. In my time, gentlemen, I have received some honors, and have borne them I think meekly. I feel in my heart that the honor conferred upon me this day by this Convention of voluntarily associated Southern men devoted to their country and to freedom is the highest honor that I have ever yet received. [Applause.] I feel that the position I hold to-day, though to many it may seem an humble one, still I feel as you feel, that we are assembled here upon a grand and a great occasion, and at a great time. Why are we here, gentlemen? Why is it that so many of us have come from the far distant portions of this country, not at the command or upon the suggestion of those in power; but have come of our own accord —have come at our own expense? Why is it, I say, that we are here? Why is it that we have come to the good old city of Philadelphia? [Applause.] And, above all, I ask you why and how is it that when we had come here the loyal hearts of this loyal State are so stirred? Why have they turned out almost by millions to greet us? Why this specticle? Did they come out simply for the purpose of seeing a reed shaken by the wind? Did they come out simply for the purpose of seeing men, frail men, who are to-day, but may not be to-morrow, who have had their trials in the past and expect them in the future? They turned out to receive us and meet us somewhat upon our own accounts personally, it may be, but mainly and chiefly because we are representative of a great truth. It was not to us near so much as it was to the principles we represent. [Applause.] It was because in our past lives we had shown a devotion to principles, and because we were here for the purpose of renewing upon the altar of Liberty, in this ancient city and among these loyal people our pledges, and of declaring our purpose to stand by the principles upon which this Government is founded. [Applause.] I beg you, Gentlemen, in the deliberations of this Convention, to bear this great fact in mind; let it control your thoughts; let it control your actions and your thoughts! Be free, firm, clear, and outspoken, but dignified, loving and merciful. [Applause.] What principles is it then, that we represent? Why is it that we are here? Why is it that we receive such an ovation upon our coming? What is it, and how is it that the people of this great nation are stirred now as they rarely have been stirred heretofore? Just think of it; less than eighteen months ago in this country more than a million of men were arrayed in arms hostile to each other. The passions which lead to bloodshed and the passions which are consequent upon the flowing of human blood were then rife, and these swayed and controled alike individuals and communities; the whole country was awake; the whole country was, as it were, in great throes of excitement, hearing the tread and march of great armies and listening to the echoes from the battle-fields or awaiting the news of severer battles to follow. Then the country was stirred; then the country was excited. But the great army of the Republic—that army which had consecrated itself to constitutional liberty and the establishment of freedom—that noble band of patriots and warriors—has performed the task assigned it. Nobly did they do their work. [Applause.] They disarmed traitors, dispersed the hostile bands, and destroyed the organized civil governments of the rebellion; and having taken the arms from the hands of traitors within our limits, the army of patriot warriors disappeared, and they are again patriotic citizens. Undistinguished now, they sit in the crowd without epaulettes, without badges, without uniforms. [Applause.] They, as everybody else, appeal to the ballot-box. [Applause.] They appeal to the regular, ordinary and peaceful agencies of this Government for the purpose of accomplishing the remainder of the work. [Applause.] The soldiers of our army, in common with all good men, never wish to see war again. [Applause.] But the soldiers from the army, as all good men, whilst wishing never to see war again, whilst they wish to see peace, they wish to see peace established upon principles permanent and sure, not a seeming peace. They wish principles established whose origin is in that truth in the bosom of God Himself; that is the principle of equal justice and equal rights; equal security to every human being within the jurisdiction of the United States. [Great applause.] The Southern men who have seen this great sin of slavery, which some said, parodoxically, was the corner stone of republican institutions, I say the Southern men who have seen the sin of slavery do know, not only historically, but all do know experimentally that it must perish from the face of the earth. [Applause.] We are here then, and the country feels it everywhere, we are here in the interest of this principle, all the country feels it, our adversaries feel it. Think that since this rebellion in hostile array, since armed rebellion was put down a Convention has been held in this place with which I could not act, with which you could not act. I was glad to see it meet. Why was it here? It was here in part because a great cry came up from the white men of the South, "My Constitutional rights, my natural rights are denied me." A great cry came up from the black men of the South, "My Constitutional rights and my natural rights are denied me." This was a great complaint, a complaint founded earnestly and made sincerely on both sides and directly antagonistic, the one to the other. It is right that there should be these Conventions. The Convention of the 14th of August came up here because of that great cry; the Convention of to-day is here because of that great cry; and that is right. [Applause.] That is for the Convention to say. Upon that question, if upon none other, as Southern men speak out your minds, [applause]—speak the truth as you feel it, [applause]—speak the truth as you know it, [applause]—speak the truth as you feel for your country—speak the truth as you love permanent peace, and as you hope to see the foundations of this Government so that our children and our children's children shall enjoy a peace that we have not known. I tell you, unless you do this, there can be no peace. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I said that, but a short time ago, a Convention was held in this City. That Convention, to my mind, did not do much, or rather omitted to do much, that was good; but it was wholly unmixed of good. That Convention, as I read its history, came here and simply recorded, and nothing more, in Quaker-like solemn and abject submission—that Convention recorded the commands of one man. [Applause.] That Convention did what the loyal Congress of the United States refused to do. [Applause.] And if we ever have a Congress in this United States of America that does not resolutely and firmly refuse, as the present Congress has done, merely to be the recording secretary of the tyrant of the White House, American liberty is gone forever. [Applause.] To my mind it is important that Congress should be commended in this particular for that reason independently of all the other merits of the question, and for the reason that they have thought for themselves, they have spoken for themselves, and they have stood up against all sorts of influence for that which they believed and knew to be right. Sorry for the dead silence, sorry for the want of thought and speech that marked that Convention, and feeling as I do that posterity must condemn it, still, as I said, its doings were not unmixed of good. What good was there in what it did? Gentlemen, you all know that we have had in this country an old, defiant, proud and haughty party—quondam Democrat, quondam Copperhead. In my apprehension the main characteristic of that party ever has been that it has been crusted all over with prejudice, keeping out the light of truth and the light of day. Among other prejudices for years has been this, that Slavery was a divine institution; that all the incidents of Slavery were divine; that it was a sacred thing; that it should not be discussed and should not be spoken of—it was a household god. This was the creed, this was the conduct of this late defiant and proud party. Well, that party comes up here to the 14th of August Convention; that party—for the men of that party constituted a vast majority of that Convention. Now mark, gentlemen, that in one of the resolutions of that Convention it is distinctly said that Slavery is abolished and must never be reëstablished. [Applause.] I ask you, then, if this old Democratic Party has not struck its colors and bowed in humble submission to Republican principles? [Applause.] There is some good in that. [Applause.] It marks an event in the progress of human freedom, that this old party has at last got this crust of prejudice broken, and that light is coming in slowly and reluctantly; that it has gone even so far as to acknowledge the fact that Slavery is abolished and ought not to be reëstablished. [Applause.] But fellow-citizens, we of the Republican Party have gone further than that. We of the Union Party have gone further than that. At the Convention held in Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON, it was announced that Slavery should be extirpated, not abolished merely—extirpated, taken out of our institutions root and branch, body and soul, every lineament and every fibre of it. Mark, gentlemen, the difference between the two words: One to extirpate, not simply to cast off this or the other limb of this horrible monster, but to take out not only Slavery, but all the incongruous unrighteousness and unequal consequences and incidents that resulted from Slavery. What are they? In the first place —unequal representation. [Applause.] Does not Slavery remain so long as there is a man, no matter what his color, so long as there is a man unrepresented in the Government? Does not Slavery remain as long as you can, because of color, say to a man that he may not stand equal with his fellow-man in your Courts of justice? All these incidents the great Republican Party pledged themselves at Baltimore should be extirpated. And you, Southern men, who were at that time as it were in the prison-house of the South, when this pledge came to you, it came as the sweetest and surest note you had ever heard. Let this be done, and we will be content. [Applause.] And we men of the South now here in this old city, under the sound and in the hearing of the bell that first proclaimed freedom to all the nations of the world—[applause]—here, where the Declaration of Independence was announced, that was afterward baptized in the blood of the Revolution—here, where the Constitution of the United States sprang from the blood of the Revolution—here we men of the South come to conjure this nation, come to conjure the men who made that declaration at Baltimore, in God's name not to falsify it. [Applause.] There are, gentlemen of the Convention, other subjects which ought, in my estimation, to come before you and be considered by the Convention. I speak of course for myself, and myself alone, when I call your attention to subjects of which I think, besides this one that I have been discussing, you ought to take note. It is said—and I call the attention of Southern men to it—it is said that the Southern States have abolished Slavery. I call the attention of the Convention to the fact that every Southern State—North Carolina, I believe, excepted—has not of itself abolished Slavery; but it has announced in its Constitution that Slavery has been abolished by the military power of the United States, and ought not to be reëstablished. Now, I call the attention of the Convention to this peculiar language, because it struck me when used, and when I first saw it several Southern gentlemen were in conversation with me. It struck me as carefully selected and used with a purpose that it should never be said to them that they had assented to the abolition of Slavery, and that upon that they would hereafter come, when represented in Congress—come to the Government and demand compensation for their emancipated slaves. [Cries of "that's so."] It is not necessary for me to say before this Convention that they have no just right for compensation. [Applause.] None on earth. [Applause.] Let them pay back to the Government the vast debt they have incurred because of the treason and rebellion, and we'll pay them for their slaves, [applause] but independently of that, upon principle they are not entitled to payment. Then, gentlemen, this Convention ought to say to the people of this nation, "If you want to be secure and safe in this matter, fix it down in the Constitution where neither Congress nor any department of the Government can touch it—that emancipated slaves are never to be paid for. [Applause.] Those Southern people, when they assembled to make their various Constitutions, provided in their State Constitutions that their State rebel debt is not to be paid. Every Southerner well knows with what reluctance they did that. It required the positive command of the President and all the power of the Government to exact it of them. That can be repealed by State action. They can by State action undo what they have done, and assume the payment of the debt which they have now under coercion refused. Write it down in the fundamental law of the land. Let the loyal people of this nation see that it is written down in the fundamental law of the land, that no moneys shall be paid out of the coffers of the people anywhere, North or South, for the effort to destroy this Government. [Applause.] Upon these subjects I think; but upon the subject more particularly of equal and just representation, this Convention ought to speak out. Those Southern men complain that their constitutional and natural rights are infringed. If they complain fairly, say so. If they ask more than justice, deny it. They have no right to it. If they ask that the vote and power of a white man in South Carolina shall equal the vote and power of two white men in Pennsylvania, it is an injustice, and say so. [Applause.] If they ask less than justice give them full measure. If they ask more than justice deny it. As to the disfranchisement of rebels and the infranchisement of the black people, this subject will also come before the Convention. Upon this subject, gentlemen of the Convention, all I have to say is: Do nothing in anger; no nothing from hatred; no nothing from ill will or for revenge; but do that which justice and right and mercy and love dictate. [Applause.] That which the unrighteous, that which the ungodly and the bad man does from bad passions must perish from the face of the earth, while that which comes from love, from mercy, from justice, must be eternal. Let love for mankind, not for yourself—not for this man or that man, but for all men—not for this color or that color; let love for all mankind be your guide. Let it dictate your every resolution. Let it be your motive. I tell you that such conduct will pour hotter fire upon the heads and into the consciences of those opposed to you than all we can do from spite, all that we can do from ill-will or any feeling of revenge. [Applause.] I am of those, gentlemen of the Convention, who believe that love, love for God and for man, is the law, and the only law of the world. I believe that he who manifests that love rebukes more thoroughly and more effectively the bad and the vile of this world than any one who resorts to denunciation, or the exhibition of passion or violence. [Applause.] I thank you again, gentlemen of the Convention, for the position to which you have called me, and ask that you will be deliberate, calm, earnest and firm in your deliberations; and that you will maintain such order and decorum as I know you will feel inclined to do. [Applause.]

A DELEGATE OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

Mr. SPEED having concluded his address, Mr. CRANE, of Louisiana, arose and said he held in his hand a communication from a citizen of Louisiana who had been elected delegate to the Convention. He was a citizen of African descent, one of the noblest specimens of his race, who certainly enjoyed the confidence of the delegation. He asked that the letter be read. The letter was sent to the Chair, but was not read.

Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, moved that Gen. GEARY, who was present, be invited to take a seat on the platform. [Applause.] The motion was adopted.

Mr. BUHRMAN, of Maryland—I move that those old heroes—BEN. WADE, of Ohio, and BEN. BUTLER, of Massachusetts [great applause]—be invited to take seats on the stand also.

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SANDS, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Address, to consist of two members from each State and the District of Columbia, to be selected by the respective State delegations, and that all resolutions declaratory of principles be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. NEWNESS, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of amending the above so as to make the Committee consist of one instead of two from each State.

Mr. GRIFFIN, of Alabama, suggested that two committees be appointed, one on address and one on resolutions.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, opposed the resolution. It was especially objectionable, as its last words required reference without debate. He did not desire to see this Convention make itself obnoxious to the objections to which the Convention last assembled here was obnoxious. [Applause.] He was opposed to all attempts at gagging. [Applause.]

Mr. SANDS, of Maryland, said he had no intention of gagging the Convention. He was as much in favor of free speech [applause] as any one, but this was the customary rule of such Conventions. It saved time and facilitated business.

Mr. SHERWOOD, of Texas, was opposed to the words "without debate," and hoped they would be stricken out.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, said he was opposed to gag laws here and elsewhere. He was in the Baltimore Convention, and he saw gag law there and its effect in the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON. If there had been free discussion there, no such nomination would have been made. He (ROGERS) told a friend of his at the time, that ANDREW JOHNSON was not the man for the party of progress in this country, and he said to Mr. BROWNLOW when the nomination was made, that we were sold out, body and soul. He hoped, therefore, that there would be no gagging here.

After further discussion, the words "without debate," were stricken out, and the resolution was amended so as to provide for two committees.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions was as follows:

Texas—Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Louisiana—Hon. Thomas J. Durant.
Virginia—Lysander Hill.
West Virginia—A. J. W. Campbell.
Georgia—J. E. Bryant.
Alabama—Albert Griffin.
Kentucky—Dr. Robt. Breckinridge.
Mississippi—Jos. W. Field.
Missouri—Gov. Thomas E. Fletcher.
Arkansas—Col. A. A. C. Rogers.
Maryland—C. C. Fulton.
Delaware—Jacob Moore.
North Carolina—Hon. A. Jones.
Florida—O. B. Hart.
District of Columbia—Dr. Wm. Boyd.
Tennessee—Hon. Wm. B. Stokes.

DISPATCH FROM CINCINNATI.

The following dispatch from Cincinnati was then read:

To the President of the Loyalists' Convention, Philadelphia:

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Cincinnati it was resolved that we send our heartfelt greetings to brethren in Philadelphia assembled. (Signed) JOHN J. HOOKER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

The Committee on Address was appointed as follows:

Hon. Geo. W. Paschal, Texas.
Wright R. Fist, Louisiana.
Dr. A. W. Hankin, Tennessee.
J. W. Hunnicutt, Virginia.
John H. Atkinson, West Virginia.
G. W. Ashburn, Georgia.
Hon. M. J. Saffold, Alabama.
Dr. Thomas W. Colescott, Kentucky.
R. O. Sidney, Mississippi.
Hon. Samuel Knox, Missouri.
J. W. Babe, Arkansas.
Daniel R. Goodlow, North Carolina.
Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, Maryland.
J. A. Alderdice, Delaware.
Hon. Philip Frazier, Florida.
D. C. Forney, District of Columbia.

INVITATION FROM THE UNION LEAGUE OF NEW-YORK.

An invitation was received from the Union League of New-York for the delegates to visit that city after the adjournment of the Convention, to attend the grand mass meeting to be held in that city.

The invitation was accepted, and a Committee of five appointed to communicate with the League, Gov. HAMILTON being Chairman.

CONDITION OF THE NON-RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

Mr. WARMUTH, of Louisiana, offered a resolution that each delegation of the non-reconstructed States shall appoint one delegate to form a Committee to publish an address on the condition in which the reconstruction policy of ANDREW JOHNSON has placed the loyal men of the Southern States.

A delegate inquired if Tennessee was to be regarded as a reconstructed State. [Laughter and cries of "No."]

The resolution was adopted and the Committee appointed.

West Virginia was called.

One of her delegates rose and said: The State of West Virginia has been reconstructed in a proper manner. We don't allow rebels to vote there. [Applause.]

When the State of Missouri was called, a delegate rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The State of Missouri has been reconstructed. It does not require any of "my policy," and we will have as little of it as possible.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

The committee was then announced, as follows:

James H. Bell, of Texas.
Hon. H. C. Warmuth, of Louisiana.
C. G. Baylor, of Georgia.
Capt. D. H. Baker, of Alabama.
R. O. Sidney, of Mississippi.
J. W. Babe, of Arkansas.
A. W. Jourgee, of North Carolina.
Col. O. B. Hart, of Florida.

On motion it was agreed to that all the loyal members of the Thirty-ninth Congress be invited to take seats on the platform.

It was moved that the Committee on Resolutions and Address have leave to sit during the session of the Convention.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the rules of the House of Representatives govern this body, which was adopted.

A resolution was offered that delegates from the different States, as they may arrive hereafter, be considered as members unless objection be made by a member from States from which they come, notwithstanding their claims have not been passed upon by the Committee on Credentials. It was adopted after being amended so as to transfer their credentials to the Committee.

A resolution was adopted that all Governors and Senators from loyal States be invited to seats on the platform; the Mayor of the city, Col. WM. THOMAS, and Miss ANNA DICKINSON were also included in the invitation.

RESOLUTION ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. HUGH L. BOND, of Baltimore, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention urge the loyal men of the North to support the Congress of the United States in demanding of the Southern States the wise guarantees of the Constitutional Amendment passed by Congress, and call upon the patriotic men of the loyal States to use every exertion to secure the ratification of the amendments by the States; and that as we believe the justice we mete out shall be the measure of our safety, that in our opinion there can be no permanent peace or security for loyal men of the South without a return to negro suffrage.

Mr. SCAFFORD, of Alabama, inquired if that resolution was in the form of instructions?

Mr. THOMAS said the first part of the resolution met the unanimous approbation of the Maryland delegation; the latter did not.

The delegate moved to strike out the word "negro" before "suffrage," and insert the word "equal."

The Chair said the resolution had already been referred.

Mr. THOMAS hoped it would again be brought before the Convention for discussion. He was as strong in the advocacy of Union principles as anybody, but he did not favor such firebrands as this.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, inquired if the reference of that resolution would be taken as an indorsement of its sentiments.

The Chair said it would not.

Mr. BOREMAN said if that was the case he would make no objection, but his State delegation did not come to commit suicide. [Applause.]

The Chair said the resolution was beyond the power of reconsideration. It had gone to the Committee under the rules.

A delegate moved that the resolution be recalled from the Committee.

Mr. WARMUTH, of Louisiana, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said that the gentleman who offered this resolution simply exercised a right which he unquestionably had. He spoke for himself only, and not for his State. The Convention did not indorse the resolution by referring it.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, made a point of order that debate was out of order. There was no question before the Convention.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, rose to address the Convention in opposition to the resolution, but was called to order by a numbrr of gentlemen before he had proceeded beyond a few words.

The point was that the resolution had been referred and was not before the Convention.

The Chair sustained the point, and discussion on the subject closed.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Mr. E. HUESLAND, of Louisiana, offered the following:

Resolved, That we, as the loyal representatives of the loyal people of States lately in rebellion against the Government, demand of the President of the United States the publication of the testimony taken before the Military Commission appointed by Brevet Major-Gen. BAIRD, commanding the Department of Louisiana, to examine into the cause of the massacre of loyal men in the City of New-Orleans, on the 30th of July last, as well as the report made by the said Commission, in order that the people of the United States may see the manner in which said massacre was resolved upon and deliberately executed by the reconstructed rebels of the South.

It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

RECONSTRUCTION IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

On motion a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of five showing the effect of the President's policy on the loyal people of Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE NORTHERN DELEGATES.

A resolution was offered that we now receive the delegates from Northern States who have sent their gallant sons to welcome us to the City of Philadelphia.

A motion was made to postpone the consideration of the resolution till the adoption of the address.

Gov. FLETCHER offered a substitute that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with delegates from the Northern States and perfect arrangements for the meeting of all the delegates now in the city.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, stated that he understood the only intention of the Northern delegates was to come within the bar of the Convention and present an address of congratulation.

Mr. SANDS, of Maryland, believed that the Southern Convention should proceed to transact their own business by themselves. It might result in disaster

Continued on Eighth Page.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Further Concerning the Emperor's Ill Health—German Diplomacy in the Ascendant—Our Naval Representatives Abroad—The Fete Day Accident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

"The Emperor's health is failing rapidly; he is, in fact, seriously ill," whisper the rumor-mongers, and down go the prices of public stocks of all sorts. "The Emperor drove out to-day at 3:30 o'clock, visited the Empress of Mexico at the Grand Hotel, and, on his return to St. Cloud, walked some time in the Bois de Boulogne," says the official *Moniteur*, and straightway confidence is restored.

There had been reports current that NAPOLEON III. was suffering from an attack of *something*—nobody knew what—and twice within three days had the *Moniteur* been obliged to deny, in an indirect way, the alarming story. It is a pity that the fortunes of a great nation like this should depend upon so slender a thread as the life of one man, and that man nearly sixty years old; yet so it is. If the Emperor were to suddenly die, there would be a terrible state of affairs in France—perhaps a new revolution; at any rate a financial panic. Therefore, though really unwell, the Sovereign of the French is obliged to show himself in public, in order that the cataclysm shall not happen while he is yet on the stage.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

Not being in the confidence of His Majesty's physicians, I cannot give any precise information with regard to his bodily ailments, but it is quite safe to say that his malady, whatever it may be, is complicated with an attack of *spleen*, superinduced by a recent snubbing administered by the Prussian Prime Minister, Count VON BISMARCK. The chestnuts which that worthy was generally supposed to be pulling out of the fire, for the gratification of NAPOLEON III., have not been forthcoming, and it begins to be surmised that the astute Prussian has pretty much made up his mind to keep them for himself and his "royal master," WILLIAM I. German diplomacy has outwitted the French Machiavelli, and all the "soft sawder" of the Paris ministerial Press, about obtaining the "frontiers of the Rhine without the cost of a life or a franc," seems likely to have been wasted. This is nuts for the Opposition, who find it difficult not to grin openly. So much had been said about the "boundaries of 1814," and the destruction of the "Treaties of 1815," that it was natural to look for some fire under so great a volume of smoke. But it turns out to have been nothing but smoke. The liberal journals have timidly ventured to republish the statement which was originally telegraphed from Paris to the London papers, concerning an interview between Count VON GOLTZ, the Prussian Ambassador, and the Emperor, in which the former, by order of his Government, informed His Majesty that any cession of German territory to France was at present "impracticable," and the latter tamely swallowed the bitter pill, meekly admitting the "fairness of the arguments brought forward by the Prussian Cabinet," and assuring M. VON GOLTZ that the "friendly relations between France and Prussia should in no case be disturbed." This is an important assertion, and as the official mouthpieces of the French Government have remained mute on the subject, it is safe to assume that the report given of the conversation is correct.

THE EMPEROR NOT BEATEN.

After all, the Emperor does not probably consider himself beaten, and may have resolved quietly to bide his time. That there was, previous to the late war between Prussia and Austria, a secret understanding between the Emperor NAPOLEON and Count VON BISMARCK is hardly to be doubted; but events have entirely outstripped their calculations, and, with a sincere desire to fulfil his part of the mutual bargain, M. VON BISMARCK finds it out of his power, at the present moment, to do so. His theories of German unity have been entirely surpassed by the people of Germany, and the aspirations which the prowess of the Prussian army has evoked among them are too enthusiastic and too overwhelming to be controlled by even the triumphant Minister of WILLIAM I. His original conception of increased power for Prussia is dwarfed into nothingness by the actual fact, and such is the existing feeling throughout Germany that it would be madness to attempt giving up to France one inch of the national territory. On the contrary, the Germans begin to talk of "taking back" the French provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, and here is the vantage-ground occupied by the Emperor NAPOLEON. A large party in France is now disaffected toward him, but nothing could be so certain to consolidate his rule and unite the people of France as a war of foreign aggression. That the current is in that direction is evident. It will consume some months yet to complete the unification of Germany and proclaim the Empire. We may, perhaps, tide over the year 1867, and have time to get through peaceably with the Universal Exhibition; but Europe has not yet settled her accounts, and the balances left over in 1859 and 1866 will probably come up for adjudication in 1868—"if not sooner."

OUR NAVAL REPRESENTATIVES.

You will have received news of the cordial greeting extended to the officers and sailors of our squadron, at Cronstadt and St. Petersburgh. The following extract is from a late number of the St. Petersburgh *Journal*, a ministerial organ of the Russian government:

"The sympathy which exists between the Americans and ourselves is natural, and consequently durable. It is by no means a common-place or artificial *entente cordiale*. The visit of the American squadron to the port of Cronstadt does not, for instance, resemble the meeting of the French and English fleets at Cherbourg, during which none except the French government journals were profuse in official compliments. We, in extending to each other the right hand of friendship, do not conceal a poignard in our left.

In America and in Asia, there is land enough for us both, and in a thousand years hence neither will be crowded.

Even in exterior points there is a striking resemblance between the Russians and Americans. Neither they nor we are liked by old Western Europe, nor by the barbarous peoples of other parts of the world.

We Russians do not entertain a feeling of hatred toward our Western neighbors, and we would willingly live in peace with them, if they themselves did not provoke us on every possible occasion. If we are more powerful than they would wish us to be, we share our culpability in this respect with youth in general, which, with years, acquires force and power. And this is why our friendship for America is so easily explained, as well as the constraint which usually exists in our relations with the nations of Western Europe, by the natural leaning of the young toward the young, and by the no less natural indifference of youth for age, which loses all hope for the future."

Hereupon the Paris *Liberté*, copying the preceding extract, itself adds:

"How is it, if force is everything, and if the number of soldiers a nation keeps under arms is the surest sign of force—how is it that Russia takes such earnest pains to seek the alliance of the United States, which have an army of only forty thousand men?

Can it be possible, peradventure, that wealth is also a sign of strength, and liberty another; so that, being enriched by peace, a nation with a standing army of forty thousand men may exercise as much influence abroad as other nations which think themselves obliged to maintain six or seven hundred thousand soldiers?"

THE ACCIDENT ON THE FETE DAY.

The deplorable accident which occurred on the evening of the 15th, causing the suffocation of nine persons, continues to be the principal subject of general conversation, outside of the domain of politics. Many exaggerated accounts of the disaster have been published, and in some instances the accident has been attributed to carelessness on the part of the authorities. In a city like Paris, whose police is probably the best in the world, and whose perfect order never fails to elicit the encomiums of all foreign visitors, this accusation is unfounded. It results from information officially communicated to the public, that exceptional precautions were adopted to ensure the maintenance of order on the occasion of the Emperor's fête. Anticipating that the double attraction of the illumations in the Champs Elysées and the display of fireworks on the Pont des Invalides would draw together an immense concourse of people, the guard of the Pont de la Concorde was entrusted to a force of over a thousand men, belonging to the municipal and the military police, with strict orders not to allow persons to pass over the bridge except in one direction—viz., from the left to the right side of the river. So long as this order was observed there was no difficulty, but just as the display of fireworks took place on the bridge above, there was a rush toward the Pont de la Concorde so overwhelming as to render powerless for a moment the efforts of the guard to keep back the throng. It was during this moment that nine persons were crushed or stifled, and thirty-five others more or less injured, though nearly all of the wounded have since recovered. The loss of life would have been far greater had not the police, with a coolness and energy worthy the highest praise, immediately reëstablished order and cut off all circulation upon the fatal bridge.

I have seen several ocular witnesses of the accident, (I was myself standing on the Place de la Concorde at the moment it occurred, but knew nothing of what had happened until the next day,) all of whom assure me that the police did everything men could do, to avoid the catastrophe, which they could not, nevertheless, entirely prevent, in the face of a mob pushed onward by 10,000 people.

On Friday several of the dead bodies, as yet unrecognized, were exposed at the Morgue, according to custom. With the exception of those who had friends missing, the public in general were excluded. I was one of the few admitted to look at the victims. Among them were two young and evidently robust and healthy women, belonging to the lower orders, judging from the clothing hung at the head of the slabs upon which they were stretched. One of these poor creatures, with staring eyes and half-opened mouth, appeared to smile; the other seemed asleep. On the next slab were the remains of a man, his head split open and his face so swelled, blackened and tumefied as to render him almost unrecognizable. Hundreds of heels must have kicked this miserable victim while he lay beneath the feet of the surging mass.

It is said that several persons are yet missing, and as one woman was seen to mount upon the parapet of the bridge and succeed in making good her escape, it is believed that others, attempting to imitate her example, were not so fortunate and fell into the river. No bodies, however, have been found in the Seine, and hope is entertained that no addition will be made to the list of sufferers by this terrible calamity.

RALPH EASEL.

ROME AND ITALY.

The Roman Question to be Solved by Accord with the Government of Italy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NAPLES, Italy, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

Accounts received from the "Eternal City," (eight hours distant by rail,) indicate a speedy solution of this, the most important of all questions to Italy, the Roman. From these advices we learn that the Pope went to one of the churches, last week, in the performance of some of his varied functions, and then took occasion to deliver one of his apostolical addresses, in which he spoke of the speedy arrival of the "rapacious wolves," (the Italians,) who were menacing Papacy. "Let us not turn our backs to them," he continued, "but let us prepare ourselves to combat them resolutely and to combat them with faith, and the victory will be ours." You will see, however, that it is one thing to discourse in a church to a mixed crowd of followers, and another to a conclave of ecclesiastical councillors. Two days thereafter the tone of the Pontiff was pitched in an entirely different key. The object of the Pope's visit to the church was to publish a decree canonising some saint. Such mummery at this moment is as suicidal as ridiculous. Progress and reform are mere trifles in the estimation of the heads of the Church, and they pass their time and spend their money in elevating some saint to the third or seventh heaven instead.

NAPOLEON'S ADVICE.

You have doubtless heard that NAPOLEON has notified the Holy See that France will fulfil strictly the terms of the Convention, and the French troops will be removed within the indicated time. The Emperor has long been in the habit of offering friendly council to the Pope, and last week was unusually explicit. His representatives, SARTEGES, the French Ambassador, at his weekly audience, pressed strongly upon PIUS IX the exigencies of the present situation of affairs, and advised him to take efficacious and speedy means to meet the necessities of the hour. The Pope, it is said, listened attentively and requested his (SARTEGES') suggestions as to the course to be adopted. The Ambassador proposed not only the restoration of the National Guard and the institution of a proper municipal Government, but likewise referred to the cession of the provinces to Italy and to the coming to a complete reconciliation with that kingdom. The Pope made no categorical reply, but said he would take time to consider. The matter was brought forward in Council, but opinions were too diverse to reach any practical conclusion, and it was resolved to call the Cardinals together and place the subject before them.

THE CONCLAVE OF CARDINLAS

Took place on Saturday, when Pius IX made an exposé of the very grave situation of affairs which events had created in the Holy See. He said that there were three propositions to be considered in this crisis. 1st, to depart from Rome. 2d, to throw themselves entirely into the arms of France, and 3d to come to an agreement with Italy. He desired a free expression of opinion from each of the Cardinals, and asked that each would state his preference of the ways proposed. All, without discussion, rejected the idea of departing from Rome. ALTIERI, a prominent Cardinal, warmly sustained the second proposition, but some of the conclave disapproved of this course, and the Pope himself closed the discussion by declaring for the third alternative—to come to an accord with Italy. "Let us consult history," he said. "It teaches us how it has always been fatal to the Holy See to depend upon foreign aid. If we look only at the fortunate epochs of our Pontificate, what support have we found in Austria, what in France? Is it not, perhaps, from the first, we must call to mind the loss of Romagna and our entire isolation? Is it not, perhaps, from the second, that it falls to our lot to endure the greatest humiliation with the appearance of benefits conferred, and at the same time obliged to show our gratitude? I do not wish my opinion to prevail among you, but I pray you to consider how much foreign assistance will avail. On the other hand the expediency of negotiating with Italy was attempted once, and it might have prospered if we had not listened to the suggestions of Austria. Why should we not try it again?"

The Pope's words made a deep impression on all; but in matters of such grave importance, it was decided not to be precipitate, and another meeting was fixed. At the second conclave it was resolved to send an Encyclical to all the faithful, with an exposition of the critical situation of affairs, and in which it should be held out, that were all other attempted means to fail, an agreement with Italy would have to be resorted to. Of course it is understood that immediate negotiations will be entered into with the Italian Government.

A. D.

What Italy has Gained by the War—Her Disappointments and What Caused Them—The Roman Question—The Monasteries—Carlotta's Visit to Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

Italy has not gained as much as she expected by the war, but quite as much, perhaps, as she had reason to hope. What comes to her now is due, as in 1859, to the fortunate course of events. She owes nearly all, not to great successes or great sacrifices of her own, but to the happy policy of seizing the moment to make alliances with powerful States when it was convenient or necessary for those States to carry on war against the common enemy. With the timely and judicious help of others, Italy has been able to do so much for herself during the past seven years that really quite unreasonable aspirations have been awakened, and an undue conception of power, already possessed, is raised. Italy has done much, and deserves credit for what she has accomplished. Up to this time her moral progress has been greater than her material, and it deserves the high applause which it has received from the rest of the world. But to Italy has not yet been conceded the rank of a first-rate State. The failures which this country has recently made in war are owing, so we are told by the official journal, to the over-estimate which the people have made of the power of a Kingdom but lately organized, and of a number of petty antagonistic States. An Italy united and independent is the creation of time, and the patience of a generation or two of Italians must be tested by the trials to which great and little States are alike exposed.

POPULAR FEELING.

Popular feeling, which has been greatly excited by the defeats and disappointments of the past few weeks, is now apparently somewhat soothed. Peace must be made upon such terms as are convenient, rather than upon such as suit entirely the interests and aspirations of the country. The peremptory manner in which Austria demanded the evacuation of the disputed territory, before she would listen to terms, even for a continuation of the armistice, does not indicate a disposition to give up to Italy another inch of territory beside that handed over through French mediation. It does not seem prboable that the Trentino will be conceded without the most extreme pressure. If at the time of the conference Italy goes before Europe and declares in the most emphatic manner that there can be no peace which she will not threaten to break at any moment, unless that is her own, and so necessary to her safety, because hers, then an influence may be brought to bear which may induce Austria, for a compensation in money, to part with the fragment of territory. The argument which Italy can make, founded upon right and necessity, is a strong one, and should be sufficient to enable her to attain her end, but she may be obliged to add to this the threat that she will play her old part of a disturber of the peace, if not allowed to come into possession of this last instalment of her patrimony.

FEARS THAT THE PEACE WILL NOT LAST.

It cannot be denied that there is a feeling among sober-minded people here that the peace which you seem to be settling down upon Europe, cannot be of long continuance. There are passions and interests not yet reconciled, and armaments which have not been used to earn those brilliant compensations for which so great an outlay is partially incurred. A state of war has nearly become the chronic condition of Europe. Before long there will be hardly a small State or a weak State left. The continent will be divided between four or five great Powers. There are not less than a dozen petty princes dispossessed of their States, already on their travels, and there will soon be others to join them. Gen. BANKS has no occasion to weary the world repeating the old story that it is our mission to punch in the ribs the doctrine of the "divine right of kings." If the General ever turns his eye toward Europe, he will see that the people here have been taking pretty good care that the doctrine shall gain no new force. A dozen Princes, great and small, all claiming their thrones by divine right, sent about their business in the past eight years, is some progress made.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

All sorts of rumors come to us from Rome. The situation there will be much affected by the destruction of the last hold of Austria upon Italy. The removal of French military support, which is sure to be brought about before the end of the year, throws the Pontifical Government upon its own resources. And all the world knows how slender those resources are. The Holy Father and his friends are evidently almost in despair. Baron HUBNER, the Austrian Minister, has left for Vienna, and the ex-King of Naples is preparing to leave his splendid hermitage of the Farnese Palace, and seek a new home less exposed to the revolution. It is recommended here that the grand old Palazzo di Venezia, which all who have been to Rome will remember, be claimed as the property of the Italian Government. It belongs to the old Republic of Venice, and coming into the possession of Austria with the acquisition of that province, has since been the residence of the Austrian Minister at Rome. The Pope held last week the consistory which had been notified, but the promised encyclical letter, addressed to the Catholic Powers, has not yet appeared. It may be that ANTONELLI has come at last to see the folly of making these periodical appeals to those who have not the power to change the actual condition of things. If not more convenient, it would be at least more politic for the Cardinal Secretary of State to become reconciled as gracefully as possible with the Sovereign of Italy, and accept the liberal terms offered for a permanent accommodation between the spiritual and temporal power. It would be more decorous in the Holy Father to yield with gentleness when further resistance is vain, rather than to fall fainting and exhausted with impotent rage into the strong arms of the elected chief of civil power.

VENETIA.

The work of reorganizing those parts of the Province of Venetia which are already in the possession of Italy, goes on with the entire coöperation of the population. Liberty of worship is proclaimed, and for the first time Catholici, Protestant and Jew find find themselves enjoying an equality of privilege. The law abolishing the religious orders has also been published, and the work of ecclesiastical reform will confer the same benefits there, which enlightened legislation has accomplished for the rest of Italy.

THE CONVERTS.

Some of the members of religious houses, who are soon to be turned out of doors, it is said, are making arrangements to form small private communities together, so that their present habits of life may be, at least, partially kept up. They will be influenced by motives of economy as well as choice, for the small annual pension which the law allows them seems hardly sufficient to meet any but the simplest wants. It is said that the company of Jesuits at Rome are disposing of their property in view of the possible application of the law there.

CARLOTTA.

The visit of the so-called Empress of Mexico to Europe attracts considerable attention in the journals here. The Italians have watched with almost as much interest as have the French themselves this enterprise of the Emperor NAPOLEON to give the "Latin race" a new status on the American continent. I think it cannot be said that they share in the chagrin which the miserable failure of the scheme has caused among the friends of NAPOLEON. The end is only what well-informed people foresaw. All fully appreciate the damaging effect it must have in breaking the illusion of infallibility with which the political Pope of the Tuileries had invested himself. The failure of the Mexican plot will be as great a triumph for us as it is a humiliation to the imperial scheme. It is one of the great revenges which time brings.

The weather is still warm in Florence, and little movement has yet commenced. A few places of amusement have thrown open their doors, and, at the large theatre Paliano, they are giving the opera of Don Giovanno. RISTORI appeared once last week for the benefit of the wounded soldiers, and a thousand dollars was the liberal result. The people are somewhat disposed to seek relief from the vexation which ill-success in war has occasioned, by a little amusement. Others are burying their sorrows or cooling their wrath in the great flaming watermelons for which Florence is so famous.

ANGELICO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Hawks' New Chapel—Laying of the Corner-Stone.

Yesterday morning the corner-stone of Dr. HAWKS' new chapel in Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, including some of our most prominent clergymen.

The clergy assembled at the residence of Mr. ALSTYNE, in Madison-avenue, and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the site of the chapel. Among those present were Rev. Drs. Hawks, Morgan, Price, Irving, Tyng, Eigenbrodt, Denisson, Morris, Cornwall, Gallaudet, Neally, Stanton; Hawks, Rev. Messrs. Larrington, Helme, Sill, DeMora, Walker, B. R. Gifford; J. T. Smith, R. W. Neally.

On arriving at the place designated, Rev. Dr. PRICE read the appropriate service and collects, after which the following books and documents were placed in a copper box beneath the corner-stone of the chapel: Bible and Prayer Book; Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church; ditto of Diocese of New-York; Journal of General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of 1862; Journal of Eighty-second Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Diocese of New-York; Fifty-seventh Annual Report of New-York and Connecticut Prayer Book Society; Fifty-sixth Annual Report of Protestant Episcopal Tract Society; the *American Quarterly Church Review* for July, 1866; Sixth Annual Report of the American Church Missionary Society; one copy of New-York TIMES and other daily papers; a memorial of the edifice, containing the names of the donors.

Bishop POTTER was expected to have been present and to have officiated on the occasion, but in his absence the corner-stone was laid by Dr. HAWKS.

In performing this ceremony Dr. HAWKS said, while striking the stone three times: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected, by the name of the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites and usages.

The reverend gentleman, who was evidently suffering from a prostrating illness, then made a brief address, in which, after referring to the ceremony which had just taken place, he thanked his audience for their presence on this solemn occasion, and said he fervently hoped when they should all stand before the Judgment seat they would be rewarded manyfold for their work that day.

The *Gloria in Excelsis* was then sung and the services closed with the Benediction.

The site of the chapel is on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street and within one lot of Madison-avenue. The ground, two small lots, was donated by Mr. WM. NIBLO, a personal friend of Dr. HAWKS. The edifice will be of the Roman style of architecture. The *façade* will be ornamented by four massive pillars, on either side of which will be placed stone figures of Sts. Mathew, Mark, Luke and John. The centre will contain a large window of stained glass. The pews will be of carved black-walnut, and will seat about nine hundred worshippers. The galleries will contain about three hundred more.

The edifice will cost nearly $90,000, and will be completed about the 15th of November.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. STAR—A LIVELY GAME AT BEDFORD.

The Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, yesterday gained a signal victory over the well-known Star Club by a score of 32 to 9, in a lively interesting game of two hours' duration. This was the best game the Excelsiors have played this season, their fielding superb, while their batting was very heavy. The Star boys played exceedingly well in a majority of the innings, and at times their fielding was brilliant—a beautiful double play in the seventh innings, in which MANLY, MCDIORMID and WADDELL participated, being particularly noticeable. Their inability to bat BRAINARD's pitching was very evident, and to this may be attributed their bad defeat. They were also a trifle too loose in their infield, several wild throws helping the Excelsiors in scoring runs; but the general play was so excellent that these defects were lost sight of. "Old JOE" led the score at the bat, while it was nip and tuck between FLANLY and WHITING in the fielding line. Of the Stars MANLY led the batting score, while MCDIARMID excelled in fielding—three fly catches being to his credit—in the eighth innings, which gave the Excelsiors the only "blind" they received in the game. The full score is appended:

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Waddell, 1st b.	4	1	Norton, c.	6	3
Sullivan, p.	3	2	Flanly, 2d b.	2	4
Lewis, l. f.	3	1	Clyne, c. f.	4	3
McDiarmid, 2b b.	4	0	Leggett, s. s.	1	5
Griffiths, r. f.	3	0	Fletcher, r. f.	2	5
Flanders, s. s.	4	0	Whiting, 1st b.	2	5
Smith, c. f.	3	1	Elmendorf, l. f.	3	4
Thomson, c.	3	1	Brainard, p.	3	3
Manly, 3d b.	0	3	Mitchell, 3d b.	4	1
Total	27	9	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5—9
Excelsior	1	1	7	6	7	3	4	0	3—32

Fly-catches—Star, 13; Excelsior, 11.
Out on Foul Balls—Star, 5; Excelsior, 4.
Passed Balls—THOMSON, 8; NORTON, 4.
Struck Out—WADDELL.
Umpire—Mr. O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic Club
Scorers—Messrs. HOPKINS and HOLT.
Time of Game—Two hours.

The Little Ship Red, White and Blue.

Letters have been received in this City from Capt. HUDSON, the adventurous navigator and commander of the little ship *Red, White and Blue*, dated, Margate, England, Aug. 17, giving some details of the trip across the Atlantic.

The voyagers, it appears, experienced very heavy weather during the entire trip, with winds from the southwest. The ship was four times thrown on her beam ends. South of the banks heavy gales were experienced. The first land sighted was the Bite of Portland. Aug. 5, in latitude 47, longitude 42, Capt. HUDSON spoke bark *Princess Royal*, from Dublin for Quebec. On the 13th of August, Fort Point, thirty-five miles north, spoke bark *Nellie Merryman*, ROLLINS, from Havre for New-York. It was the intention to steer to Brest, but a gale coming on, with fog, the vessel kept off for the Channel. On the 12th soundings were taken and it was found there were sixty fathoms of water. The gale was so severe that the ship could not beat up the Channel. The only sails set were the jib, foretopmast staysail, foretopsail and spanker. At this time the *Red, White and Blue* was taken in tow by a large sail-boat, and came to at the pier, which was crowded with people, who cheered lustily. Having no chronometer on board, the vessel had to be worked by dead reckoning.

The letter further states that the dog *Fanny* was an invalid nearly the whole passage, suffering much from wet and exposure. Late accounts say that *Fanny* died at Margate.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A BLIND MAN'S SKIRMISH.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN SHELBY and HENRY WELCH, both blind, who occupy rooms in the house of BRYAN SAYDEN, No. 145 Worth-street, quarreled over some private matters, and, becoming excited and angered by the too liberal use of hard words and opprobrious epithets, the disputants seized their walking-canes and began hitting one another over the head. This species of warfare did not suit the combatants, so they dropped their weapons and had recourse to theis fists. The affray lasted for some minutes, during which WELCH was thrown over a stove in the room, and sustained a severe injury in the shoulder, the joint being dislocated by the fall. In falling his left temple also came in collision with the edge of the stove, and was severely wounded. Before the disturbance had closed and the combatants separated, WELCH's wife and the proprietor of the house interfered, but their efforts led to further difficulties, and it was only when Roundsman MCDONALD and Officers MCCAFFERTY and BROWN, of the Sixth Ward Police, came upon the scene that peace was restored. Both the blind men were arrested by the Police, as it seemed impossible to determine who was in the wrong. On their arrival at the Worth-street Station House, WELCH was found to be so dangerously injured that the Sergeant in charge ordered him to be removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. SHELBY was arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, when he was remanded for further examination. The wife of WELCH was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. It appeared from the statements made in Court that SHELBY had been abusing Mrs. WELCH, and his language had caused the trouble. The house where they live is a blind beggars' boarding-house.

AN ENTERPRISING PORTER.

On Sunday evening Officer RICHARD GEENY, of the Third Precinct, while patroling his post in Reade-street, saw a man whose name was subsequently ascertained to be ROBERT HUGHES, going through the street with a large bundle on his shoulder. The officer, not liking the appearance of the man or his burden, accosted and finally arrested him. On taking him to the Chambers-street Station-house the bundle was found to contain a quantity of dry goods, consisting of 15 pieces of jaconets valued at $758, and as the prisoner could give no satisfactory account of the manner of his obtaining possession of the same he was sent to Court and a temporary commitment obtained from the presiding magistrate. Detective TILLY was then ordered by Capt. GREER to assist the officer making the arrest in working up the case. In the course of their investigations the officer learned that HUGHES was employed as a porter by Messrs. LINDSAY, CHITTICK & Co., of Nos. 150 and 152 Duane-street, and the senior partner immediately identified the stolen goods found in his possession as theirs. The detective also discovered that HUGHES had formerly been in the employ of THOMAS H. BIRD & Co., No. 79 Chambers-street, as a porter. In his possession when arrested were found a large number of brass koor keys, as well as patent and vault keys. Three of these keys were found to be *fac similes* of those used by LINDSEY, CHITTICK & Co., and it is supposed that the prisoner had them made for the purpose of plunder. As these keys fitted so nicely, the officers paid a visit to the premises of BIRD & Co., in Chambers-street, and considerably astonished that firm by quietly unlocking all their doors, safes and desks. One or two of the locks so opened were of so recent and valuable a construction that the proprietors stated that they were the only firm in New-York who had such a lock. It being ascertained that the prisoner had been for some time in the employ of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & Co., No. 324 Broadway, the detective paid a visit to their premises and found that he had keys on the bunch belong to HUGHES which opened the vaults of that firm. The members of this Broadway firm informed the officer that for some time after engaging HUGHES they had the greatest confidence in his zeal and honesty. A series of thefts, however, occurring, they began to lose confidence in their porter, having lost during his stay goods valued at over $1,000, and they discharged him on the ground of dishonesty, though nothing definite could be brought against him. They now think that he has stolen all the goods thus missed from their premises. Soon after the visit of the police to the store of Messrs. LINDSAY, CHITTICK & Co., a clerk discovered a bundle of goods, valued at $160, already packed up for removal, and the inference is that HUGHES had intended to return, if he had not been arrested. Having thus made out a good case against the prisoner, Detective TILLEY paid a visit to HUGHES' residence, No. 73 Hunter-street, Brooklyn, where he succeeded in finding a large quantity of goods, valued at $500, and nearly all of which were subsequently identified by the firms mentioned above. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before the Court and the above facts briefly stated. The prisoner admitted his guilt and was held for trial on the charge of burglary, bail being refused by the magistrate. HUGHES stated that the false keys had been made for him by JOHN G. WEST, No. 8 Liberty-street, who no doubt supposed them to be duplicates for the use of the firms. The prisoner has a wife and two children.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE THIEVES.

MILLER and BERNHARDT, the two thieves who have been swindling housekeepers for some time past, were brought before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, and temporarily committed, until parties who may have been victimized shall have an opportunity of identifying them.

The particulars of the case, reported exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, created considerable excitement among boarding-house keepers, particularly those whose number was advertised in the list. Not less than 25 to 30 of these parties called yesterday at the Essex Market Police Station and fully identified the prisoners as the persons who robbed their houses in the manner described in the TIMES. The most of the day was spent by Officers KING and LYONS, with the prisoners in visiting the pawnbroker's shops and second-hand clothing dealer's stores, to recover the stolen goods. Many articles were recovered and are now in the officers' hands awaiting the coming of the owners.

As an evidence of the shrewdness of the thieves, it may be observed that in no instance (so at least we are informed by the officers,) did they accept pawn-tickets from their "uncle,"—relying entirely on the honor of the pawnbroker. The only evidence of guilt found upon them was the memorandum-book, in which there was a list of the houses robbed.

In an interview with our reporter, yesterday afternoon, they said that one of them spoke four and the other five languages; that they both possessed a collegiate education and had filled some of the highest positions in mercantile life in Germany. That they were suddenly thrown out of employment, and compelled to seek their livelihood by dishonest means.

They say that their operations cover a space of perhaps four or six weeks, during which time they have taken goods to the value of thousands of dollars. They claim to be respectably connected, and do not wish the news of their doings to reach their parents at home.

The receivers who purchased the property of them are now being looked after, but as it would defeat the ends of justice, we withhold the particulars.

ARSON.

A German grocer, named AUGUST WESTENFELDT, was arraigned on the charge of having set fire to the house No. 60 Sixth-street, on the night of the 24th of August, while four families were asleep in the upper stories. It appears by the testimony in the case that the prisoner occupied the first floor front of the burned house as a grocery store, and the back room as a dwelling-place. That he was seen to close the store on the evening of the fire, and go away in the direction of the Second-avenue. About five to seven minutes afterward, the smoke and flames were seen to issue from the front and rear of the store. Upon breaking open the back-room door that opened into the hall, a number of wooden boxes and other combustible articles were discovered piled up in the centre of the floor, all burning. Account books were found torn up; parts of them were discovered in the prisoner's pocket, and the rest in a rice-bin behind the counter. Shortly after the fire broke out, WESTENFELDT came upon the scene. When asked by a Police-officer for the keys of the store, he said he had lost them. He was insured for $2,000, in the North River Fire Insurance Company of New-York. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

PETTY LARCENY.

Mr. JOHN BACHER, a grocer, doing business at No. 52 Broome-street, preferred a charge against a little boy named ROBERT FOX, for robbing his money-drawer of a pocket-book containing $13 33 in United States fractional currency. Mr. BACHER caught the boy in the act. He was committed for trial at the Special Sessions, in default of $300 bail.

THE SLUNG-SHOT.

A man named MASON was arraigned on the charge of having assaulted Officer LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, on Saturday night last. It appears that the prisoner made an indecent threat against the keeper of a billiard-saloon in Grand-street, near the Bowery. The officer, passing at the time, overheard the threat, when he interfered, and told MASON to go on about his business, instead of which he struck the officer in the head with a slung-shot, inflicting a serious wound. Justice SHANDLEY committed the prisoner for trial, without bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

SAMUEL HARPER, an employe on the steamboat *Mary Powell*, preferred a charge against JOHN STOCKINGS, a waiter on the same steamer, for stealing on the 27 of August, a new cloth overcoat from his room on the vessel. The prisoner acknowledged that he stole the coat, and had pawned it at No. 394 Canal-street. He was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

MARY MURPHY was arraigned for committing an assault upon Mrs. CATHERINE HASSETT, of No. 109 Charlton-street, on the 3d inst. The prisoner was committed for examination in default of bail.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

WM. TOWNSEND entered a complaint on the part of his wife against PATRICK and MARY MAHONEY, who, it is charged, on the 3d inst., knocked Mrs. TOWNSEND down in the street, and dragged her by the hair for a considerable distance. PATRICK and his wife were committed for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

A BURGLAR.

GEORGE KNIFFE was arrested and brought before Justice KELLY on a charge of burglary, preferred against him by Mr. JACOB A. SCOTT, of No. 157 East Thirtieth-street, from which place he had stolen, on Monday night last, clothing to the value of $38. He was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

A young woman named ELIZA CRANSTON appeared against a man named JOHN FARLEY, who, it is alleged, assaulted her in the street on Monday night about 11 o'clock, and attempted to outrage her person. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Pre-emption under the Act of March 1, 1847—A Lease made by the Secretary of War of Mineral Lands, Appropriated by Law to a State for School Purposes, Confers no Right upon the Lessees to Enter their Land and Obtain a Patent for the Whole or a Part of the Leasehold—Doubtful Questions in Respect to Landed Titles, when once Decided, Should be Considered no Longer Subject to Change.

The Minnesota Mining Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. *The National Mining Company and James M. Cooper.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. The action was ejectment, originally brought in the District Court for the County of Ontonagon, Michigan. The lands in controversy lie on the mineral range of Lake Superior, include about 160 acres, and are valued at about $200,000. The Minnesota Mining Company claim under a patent from the United States, founded on a mineral lease to their assignor, and the National Mining Company claim under a sale by the State of Michigan to their grantor, of these lands, as a part of a school section.

One Roberts, as a tenant of the Minnesota Company, being in possession of the lands, Cooper, one of the defendants in error, brought his action of ejectment against Roberts, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Michigan, where it was held, McLean, Justice, that the fact that the premises are mineral lands, removed them from the operation of the grant of them to the State as school lands. This court reversed that decision, and the case was again tried in the Circuit Court, resulting in favor of Cooper. Roberts then brought error, and the case was decided adversely to him, the judgment being affirmed. Neither of these companies were parties to that suit; but Roberts having been ejected and Cooper put in possession of the premises, the present action was brought by the Minnesota Company against Cooper and the National Company, for whom he held in trust. This action was tried before the Court of Ontonagon County, without a jury, the facts and the law being specially found. The case was then taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State, where the judgment below was affirmed, the Court holding that the act of Congress of 1847 does not extend to this case.

The leading facts and dates involved are, that on the 5th of August, 1844, one Walter Cunningham, Mineral Agent of the United States, gave to one Hempstead a permit to mine on a large tract, including the premises in controversy. In September, 1845, the Secretary of War gave a lease to Hempstead, (who had in the meantime had a survey of the lands returned,) which was assigned to the Minnesota Company, who went on the land in 1847 and commenced mining operations. The surveys of the public lands were returned and approved in the Autumn of 1847; and on applying these to the survey of the leasehold, it was found that the boundaries of the latter included the larger part of the premises in dispute—thereby entitling the lessee to enter and preëmpt the whole. The act of Congress providing for the continued occupation and future sale of these lands, was passed in March, 1847, and under it the Minnesota Company continued to mine and pay rent. In April, 1848, the Secretary of the Treasury issued circulars prepared in the Land Office, allowing these lessees to continue to pay rent until the day before the period fixed by the President's Proclamation for the sale of the lands, and declaring that where section sixteen was reported as mineral land, it would not be reserved for school purposes, and reserving the lands from sale. These circulars are forwarded to the Register and Receiver, and soon thereafter came to the knowledge of the Minnesota Company; and, relying upon them, and upon the assurances of the officers of the United States, that company did not apply to purchase the land until the 6th of November, 1850, which was before the period fixed by the President for the sale of any of the lands. No opposition was made at this time, but the application could not be acted on because the Land Office of the United States was closed for want of a Register. The Receiver evidently thought the proof sufficient.

In January, 1851, one Kibbee, the Commissioner of the Michigan Land Office, was applied to with a view to induce him to offer the whole of section sixteen, including the land in dispute, for sale as agricultural lands, and not as mineral lands, and was led, by fraud, as alleged, to sell it in February of that year, to one Williams, as the agent of one Bacon, for $2,460. Williams made part payment, and received a certificate. Bacon, as purchaser from the State, then set up a claim to the land, and, in the name of the State, in the opening of the same year, an application was made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the tract. The Commissioner decided adversely to the State and in favor of the Minnesota Company. On appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, his opinion was in favor of the purchasers and against the Minnesota Company, who protested against the refusal to allow them to enter the land. In November the Register and Receiver allowed the entry by the Company of the residue of the location, except section sixteen, under protest as to their right to that section, and in December the Commissioners of the Land Office, in pursuance of the opinion of the Secretary, decided against the right of the Company to enter the disputed section. Subsequently, however, the Secretary allowed the Company to take a patent for the whole of the leasehold, but with a reservation of any right which the State of Michigan might have to that section, and the Company paid for the whole tract. On the 10th of November Bacon paid the balance to the State and received his patent from the State. Bacon thereupon quitclaimed to the Minnesota Company twenty-two and a half acres in the northeast corner, and the like quantity in the southeast corner, (where the Company had their mills,) for $8,000, reserving the minerals. Subsequently, Williams conveyed the balance to Cooper for $10,000, and executed a deed of release to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs maintain that the State of Michigan, under the compact with the United States, had no title to section 16, before the return and approval, in the Autumn of 1847, of the surveys defining and locating it. Until the perfecting of such surveys, there was nothing to which the grant proposed in the compact could attach. The right of appropriation and disposition remained in the United States, and was a legitimate subject for their legislation; and if the lands represented by section 16, as afterward located, had been disposed of or appropriated by the United States in the interval, the result was simply that the State, and those claiming under her, took an equivalent therefor. And as these lands were granted to the State as a general school fund for State purposes, and not to the inhabitants of the township for their local use, the State has no interest in claiming any particular location, inasmuch as if it should have been appropriated, she is entitled to select other lands of equal value. When these surveys were returned in the Autumn of 1847, and before the expiration of the lease held by the plaintiffs in error, they were in possession; the premises were then temporarily disposed of, and the title of the plaintiffs at that time was valid as lessees, with the privilege of purchasing as preëmptioners, under the act of March 1, 1847. When these surveys were returned and approved in the Autumn of 1847, the lessees were in possession of the premises in dispute, under a title recognized and made valid by the act of 1847. This state of things existed during the continuance of the original term of three years fixed in the lease from the Government; and the lessees lost no right by not offering to prove and enter and pay during this term. The State of Michigan acquired no additional title in the interval between the 16th September, 1848—the expiration of the term of three years specified in the lease—and the 6th November, 1850, when the lessees made their written application to enter and pay for the lands. If Michigan acquired no additional title to the lands, then the plaintiffs have a full, perfect legal title under their patent; for the reason that the patent refers and relates back to the time of the application for entry, which was on the 6th of November, 1850. Even if the patent should be held to refer back to the date of the last application, (10th November, 1854,) still, as the lease was in fact continued until that time, it is manifest that the title of the plaintiffs is superior to the claims of the defendant under the statute. The plaintiffs are not concluded and estopped by the decisions and opinions in the cases of Cooper vs. Roberts and Roberts vs. Cooper. There being no technical bar or estoppel in this case, the inquiry is, whether the questions involved in this suit on this record have been so conclusively settled as to lead this Court to refuse to consider them between the present parties. Argument is made at length to show that the points raised in this case were not passed upon in any of the preceding litigations in respect to these lands.

By the Court—Mr. Justice GRIER delivering the opinion:

The parties in this case, though nominally different, are in fact the same who litigated the case of Cooper vs. Roberts. (18 How. 173.) The same title is again brought in question, and the same questions again agitated. In that case, as in this, the question submitted to the Court was whether a lease made by the Secretary of War of mineral lands, including section sixteen, (appropriated by law to the State of Michigan, and commonly called the "School Section,") conferred a right upon the mining company to enter their land and obtain a patent for the whole or any part of that section. The question was elaborately discussed by counsel, and deliberately considered by the Court, and a unanimous decision was given in favor of the party claiming under the State of Michigan. Nevertheless the losing party, unwilling to acquiesce in a single decision, brought the case again before the Court by a second writ of error. It is reported in 20 Howard. 480. The counsel on that occasion labored with great zeal and ability to convince the court that their first decision was erroneous, but were unsuccessful. This is another, and it is to be hoped the last attempt, to persuade this court to reverse their decision in this case. When questions arise which affect titles to land, it is of great importance to the public that when they are once decided, they should no longer be considered doubtful. Such decisions become rules of property, and many titles may be injuriously affected by their change. Legislatures may alter or change their laws without injury, as they affect the future only; but where courts vacillate and overrule their own decisions in the construction of statutes affecting the title to real property, their decisions are retrospective, and may affect titles purchased on the faith of their stability. Doubtful questions and subjects of this nature, when once decided, should be considered no longer doubtful or subject to changes. Parties should not be encouraged to speculate on a change of the law when the administrators of it are changed. Courts ought not to be compelled to bear the infliction of repeated arguments by obstinate litigants, challenging the justice of their well-considered and solemn judgments. The decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in conformity with the opinion of this Court twice pronounced on the same title, is therefore affirmed, with costs.

The Excise Law—Six Cases, Involving all the Facts and Circumstances that can Possibly Arise Under the Act of April Last, Submitted to the Supreme Court at General Term Without Action Being Commenced in the Usual Manner—Important Arguments and Points of Counsel—A Decision Expected Within a Few Days.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

Present, Presiding Judge G. G. Barnard, and Lott and Ingraham, J. J.

The Board of Excise, &c., vs. *John Barrie; The Same* vs. *John F. Currier; The Same* vs. *Wm. Burke; John Barrie* vs. *Jackson S. Schultz et al.; John F. Currier* vs. *The Same, defendants, and Wm. Burke, plaintiff,* vs. *The Same.*—The six cases above entitled have been made up without actions having been commenced in the usual manner, by the service of summons. The object is to test the validity of the act of the Legislature of April 14, 1866, commonly known as the Excise Law. In the ordinary course of things—that is, taking into account all the forms and ceremonies, all the tedious routine of red tape regulations, all the law's delays, as well as its uncertainties—this Excise Law, about which so much has been said and so little is known, would not be settled within two years from the time the initiatory steps were taken to test it. The Court of Common Pleas decided two or three months ago that this law was unconstitutional, and hence void. Recorder Hackett, while presiding in the Criminal Court of General Sessions, decided in substance the same way, and one Justice, at least, of the Superior Court, at about the same time, made a similar decision. On the other hand, two of the Supreme Court Judges of the Second Judicial District pronounced the act a valid one, and two Judges of the same high tribunal who reside in this City have not only affirmed the law in question at Special Term to be constitutional and hence ought to be obeyed, but the public were informed that all the power and authority vested in them would be used for the purpose of enforcing its provisions. Amid all this confusion, arising from the conflicting opinions of Judges having coördinate jurisdiction, it became a matter of the gravest importance, not only to the liquor-dealers, the Board of Excise, and the Police authorities, but also to the public generally, that the validity of the law in question should be determined within the shortest possible time. Hence it was deemed advisable by the counsel for the respective parties that some cases should be selected, and the facts and circumstances agreed upon. It was designed to select a sufficient number of cases, so that every probable state of facts would be brought up and the law applied thereto. In the first three suits above named, the Board of Excise are plaintiffs; the Board are made defendants by the same as plaintiffs, who are defendants in the first-named cases.

To the end that the constitutionality of the law might be tested, if possible, at the Fall Term of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Fenton, by virtue of the power in him vested by law, directed that an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court be held in this district on the 29th of August, ult. Owing to illness of some of the Judges, and other causes, a full bench could not be secured until yesterday, at which time Judge LOTT, of the Second (or Brooklyn) District, and Judges BARNARD and INGRAHAM, of this district, took their seats on the bench.

Messrs. Charles Tracy and George Bliss, Jr., appeared in behalf of the Board of Excise; F. J. Fitnian, counsel for the parties Barrie, Currier & Burke, and Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel in behalf of the Police Commissioners.

The following statement, points and references to authorities were then presented in behalf of the Board of Excise by Mr. Tracy:

FIRST STATEMENT IN THE CASES WHERE THE BOARD ARE PLAINTIFFS.

This case is agreed upon in a controversy submitted without action. The following are the facts on which the controversy depends.

First—The plaintiffs are the Board of Excise, duly appointed and organized under the Act of April 14, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," &c.

Second—The defendant is engaged in the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and has been so engaged for a year past; his place of business is and has been for said period at No. 618 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

Third—On the 16th day of May, 1865, the defendant received from the then Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York, lawfully appointed and acting under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 15, 1857, entitled "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank in his house and on his premises, No. 618 Broadway, New-York; said license, by its terms, was to continue in force till fifty days after the third Tuesday of May, 1866, and on the 3d day of May, 1866, had not been revoked by order of any Court. At the time of receiving said license, defendant was required by the Commissioners of Excise to pay to them thirty dollars therefor, which he did. After receiving said license the defendant purchased a stock of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, and placed them on sale in the said place of business, and a large quantity thereof remained on hand on the first day of May, 1866, for the purpose of being sold by him under said license. The defendant's business at said place is profitable, and the profits arise mainly from sales of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and he relied on his license as protection for such sales, until the same should expire, according to its terms, or be legally revoked.

Fourth—That on the 3d day of May, 1866, the defendant publicly sold to various persons, whose names are unknown, strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, to wit, one gill of brandy, one gill of whisky, one gill of sherry wine, one pint of ale and one pint of beer. Such strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer were sold to be drank on the said premises, No. 618 Broadway, and were drank on said premises; and said persons to whom such sales were severally made were not travelers, and were known to defendant not be be travelers. At the time of such sales the defendant had not been licensed to make such sales pursuant to the provisions of the act of April 14, 1866.

Fifth—By a vote of the said Board of Excise, duly passed, the President of said Board was authorized to join in agreeing upon this case, and to take all necessary measures to procure a submission to the Court of such case without action.

Sixth—None of the admissions herein contained are in any way to affect either party, or to be regarded as made, except for the purpose of this submission of this controversy.

Upon the foregoing facts the plaintiffs claim that the defendant has become liable to pay to them the penalty of $50, under the provisions of the 16th section of chapter 578 of the laws of 1866, already referred to.

The questions submitted to the Court are any that may properly arise upon this case, and particularly the following:

1. Is the defendant liable, by reason of such sale on May 3, 1866, to pay to the plaintiffs the penalty of $50, given by the 16th section of said act of April 14, 1866?

2. Is the said act of April 14, 1866, a valid and constitutional law?

SECOND STATEMENT, WHERE THE EXCISE BOARD ARE DEFENDANTS.

First—The plaintiff is engaged in the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and has been so engaged for a long time past. He has a stock of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, purchased for the purpose of selling at such place in such quantities, and his said business is and has been profitable, and a large portion of his profits arise from such sales in quantities less than five gallons at a time. *Second*—The defendants, other than Kennedy, are the Board of Excise, in and for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester, duly appointed and organized as such under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 14, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," being Chapter 578 of the Laws of 1866. *Third*—The defendants, Acton, Bergen, Bosworth, and Manierre, are the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the defendant, Kennedy, is the Superintendent of said Police. *Fourth*—All of said last named defendants have given out and claimed that they will compel the observance of the said act of April 14, 1866, and that they will arrest and cause to be arrested the plaintiff, in pursuance of and in accordance with the provisions of the nineteenth and twentieth sections of said act, in case he shall violate said act; and the said Board of Excise threaten that they will bring an action against him as often as he shall so violate said act. *Fifth*—By a vote of the said Boards of Excise and of Police, respectively, duly passed, the Presidents of said Boards were authorized to join in agreeing upon this case, and to take all necessary measures to procure a submission to the Court of such case without action.

The plaintiff claims, upon the foregoing facts, that the defendants, and each of them, should be restrained and enjoined from arresting him, or causing him to be arrested for any violation of said act of April 14, 1866, and from in any way enforcing against him the provisions of said act, and especially the provisions of the nineteenth and twentieth sections of said act, which said act, and especially these sections, he claims to be unconstitutional and void.

The questions submitted to the Court are any that may properly arise upon this case, and particularly the following:

1. Is the act of April 14, 1866, constitutional?

2. Are the 19th and 20th sections of said act constitutional?

3. Is the plaintiff entitled to the injunction sought, or to any injunction against the defendants, or any of them?

The foregoing statements are verified by the oaths of the liquor dealers named; by Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Board of Excise; by T. C. Acton, President of the Board of Police; and also by John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police. On those statements of facts, it was agreed the cases should be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

The following are the

POINTS ON BEHALF OF THE EXCISE BOARD.

In the first case the plaintiff demands a penalty for sales of liquor without license from them, while the defendant held an unexpired license under the act of 1857.

In the second and third cases the plaintiffs claim a penalty under like circumstances, the sales having been made on Sunday.

In the fourth, fifth and sixth cases the plaintiffs demand equitable relief, namely, that the defendants be restrained from enforcing the law of 1866.

All the cases involve the question of the constitutionality of the whole or some part of the act of April 14, 1866.

Point I.—In the cases where the plaintiffs are the dealers, selling liquors, &c., in quantities less than five gallons at a time, their prayer for an injunction and equitable relief should be denied, even if the act of 1866 were held unconstitutional and void.

1. Their business is forbidden by the Excise Law of 1857, which was held to be constitutional, and which would be in force in this district now if the act of 1866 was void. [2 S. L. 1857, pp. 410, 411, §§ 13, 14; Com. of Ex. of Tompkins Co. vs. Taylor, 21 N. Y. 173.

2. The Court will not lend its act to protect an unlawful business by equitable remedies.

II.—The act of April 14, 1866, is constitutional. 1. The Courts are to presume in favor of the constitutionality of a statute, give a liberal construction to the Constitution to uphold it, and refrain from declaring a deliberate enactment of the Legislature void, unless such a conclusion cannot be avoided. People vs. Huntington, 4 N. Y. Legal Obs. 188; People vs. Supervisors of Orange, 17 N. Y. 235, 241; Sun Mutual Ins. Co. vs. City of New-York, 5 Sandf. 10; People vs. Supervisors of Orange, 27 Barbour, 575, 593.

2. If some part or provision of a statute should seem to the Court repugnant to the Constitution, still the residue of the statute is to be sustained, unless the unconstitutional feature pervades and controls the whole act. The present statute contains many distinct provisions, the invalidity of one or more of which would leave the act in force as to other provisions. If this act were unconstitutional as to persons holding unexpired licenses under the previous law, it would be good as against all others, and would become good against such licensed persons after their licenses expired.

3. The evidence of unexpired licenses under the act of 1857 is no objection to the act of 1866. The act of 1866 (§ 26) repeals all former acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, so far as they relate to this district, and it forbids all sales of liquors, &c., on and after May 1, 1866, except by persons licensed under this act, (§ 3.) This is not a law impairing the obligation of contracts. Const. U. S., art. 1, § 10, sub. 1.

First—A license is not a contract within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. This is so both by the very meaning of the word license and by the decisions. A license cannot be property or the subject of contract. It cannot be assigned or taken on execution, nor does it pass to executors. State vs. Holmes, 38 New-Hamp. 225. Calder vs. Kirby, 5 Gray, 597. Hirn vs. State, 1 Ohio State, 15. Phalen vs. Virginia, 8 How. (U. S.) 167. 2 Parsons on Contracts, 533. Parkinson vs. Maryland, 14 Me. 184. Toledo Bank vs. Bond, 1 Ohio State, 654.

Second—Licenses to sell liquors are a portion of the police system of the State, granted in the exercise of its police powers, and not contracts within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. Coates vs. Mayor, 7 Cow., 585; Stuyvesant vs. Mayor, *Ib.*, 588; Brick Church vs. Mayor, 5 Cow., 538; Mayor vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co., 32 N. Y., 261, 272; S. C. below, 12 Abb., 364, 374; Mayor vs. Brittan, 12 Abb., 367, 369, note; State vs. Mayor, 3 Duer, 148; Wynnehamer vs. People, 13 N. Y., 378, 411, per Johnson, J.

Third—Even were these powers the subject of contract, it was not within the power of the Legislature to barter them away. Even had the Legislature enacted in express terms that licenses under the act of 1857 should be irrevocable, they could not thereby have bound their successors. Butler vs. Penn, 10 How. U. S. 416. Thorpe vs. R. & B. R. R. Co. 27 Vermont, 141. Brewster vs. Hough, 10 N. H. 138. M tt vs. Penn. R. R. Co. 30 Penn. 9. Charles River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge, 11 Pet. 548. People vs. Mayor, 32 Barb. 112. 2 Parsons on Contracts, 538. East Hartford vs. Hartford Bridge Co. 10 How. U. S. 533.

Fourth.—But the licences under the act of 1857 are, by the very terms of the act, revocable, and the power of revocation thus reserved may be exercised by the Legislature as well as by the Court, for it is to be remembered, that in such cases every presumption is in favor of the retention of power by the State and against the grantee. 2 R. S. 5th Ed. 940, § 5. Laws of 1857, chap. 628, § 4. Jefferson Branch Bank vs. Skelly, 1 Black. (U. S.) 446.

Fifth—It it were held that the licenses under the act of 1857 were valid contracts, which the law of 1866 undertook to revoke, and that this could not constitutionally be done, such a conclusion would not invalidate the whole law. It still would be valid as to all but those having unexpired licenses under the act of 1857; while such persons, if indicted for violations of the act of 1866, have only to produce their licences. This is a very different case from the law of 1855, in its operation as a prohibitory law, which, it was held, did not permit a distinction between liquors on hand at the time of its passage and those procured afterward. See cases already cited.

4. Nor does this act deprive persons of their property without due process of law.

It is one thing to take away or destroy property, and quite another thing to regulate its use. This act does not deprive the owner of his property, but merely regulates his dealing with it. The prohibitory law of 1855 forbade sales, in any quantity: this forbids no sale of a quantity above five gallons, but regulates sales of lesser quantities. All license laws, health laws, and various police and municipal ordinances, thus regulate the use of property and are constitutional.

This act does precisely what the Supreme Court of the United States has held legal. License Cases, 5 How. U. S. R. 504. Brown vs. Maryland, 12 Wheat. 419, 441. People vs. Huntington, 4 N. Y. Legal Obs. 187. Smith vs. People, 1 Parker's Cr m. R. 583.

In the license cases 5 How. the laws of the State forbade sales in less quantities than 28 gallons. There was no exception of imported liquors, and yet the laws were held constitutional. Moreover, the United States law does not allow importations in quantities smaller than five gallons, and sales of that amount are not affected by the law of 1866.

5. The direction given to the Board as to the amount of the license fee, from $30 to $250, is proper and constitutional.

6. The making of sales without license a misdemeanor, is neither unconstitutional nor novel. 1 R. S. 682, § 25; 1 R. L. 181, § 17, Act of 1801; Act of 1788, ch. 48; Act of 1832, ch. 135; People vs. Mullins, 34 N. Y. 398.

7. The authority to public officers to make arrests without warrant, secs. 19, 20, is an application of a principle in constant use, and not repugnant to the Constitution. The arrest of a person, to bring him before a magistrate to be dealt with according to law, is not depriving him of his liberty without due process of law. N. Y. Const., Art. 1, § 6. The liberty of one so arrested is briefly restrained but not taken away, and the proceeding is duly provided by law. Arrests are lawfully made without writ of warrant, in many cases. It is the duty of officers and policemen to make arrests in various cases.

There is no provision in the Constitution forbidding such an exercise of this power as given by this act. It is the business of the police to inforce all laws, and a power to arrest "forthwith" in constitutional. If it is held that such power is unconstitutional when the officer does not see the offence committed—which we deny—we answer, that the section may well be construed as referring only to offences witnessed by the officer, and that if such construction is necessary to uphold the section, it must, on the principle already stated, be given to it. In the same way as to closing the premises: Is it not constitutional to give power to the police to close a place where a riot or where a breach of the peace is in progress, and does this differ in principle?

8. The appointment of the members of the Board is constitutional. People vs. Draper, 15 N. Y., 532. People vs. Pinckney, 32 N. Y. 377.

9. The objection that this act introduces new rules of evidence, hardly belong to the class of constitutional questions. It is not sustainable. It will be difficult to find anything in the Constitution forbidding this, even if it is done. The mineral water bottle act provided that mere possession of bottles which had the maker's mark on them, but had been sold by him, should be evidence of criminality, and this has been sustained by the Court of Appeals. But no new rule of evidence is introduced. All that is required is that a man having a license must show it, (§ 5,) and such is the rule now.

10. The objection to the title of this act, as not answering to the requirement of the Constitution, is wholly unfounded. The title accurately and strictly describes the territory included in the district. It is all within the Metropolitan Police District. There is no requirement of the Constitution as to the degree of particularity to be used in this respect.

It is not a local act. See Philips vs. Mayor, 1 Hilton, 483; Gilbert, J., *in re* Ketcham, Second District Supreme Court; Lott, J., *in re* Devaucene, *Ib.*

It does not embrace more than one subject, and that is expressed in its title. Every provision in it is connected with its main subject. Even if it embraced more than one subject, that would not render the whole law void.

11. The Sunday clause of this act is neither unconstitutional nor new. 2 S. L. 1857, p. 413, § 21.; S. L. 1860, p. 445, § 42; Lindenmuller vs. People, 32 Barbour, 548; People vs. Hoyme, 20 Howard, 76.

12. So of the provision making sales in this district

a misdemeanor, when they are not so in other parts of the State. Williams vs. People 24 N. Y. 405, 407.

III.—The objection to the appropriation of the license fees, in part, to the Inebriate Asylum, was made on the ground that the original City charter gave the Mayor of New-York the power to grant certain licences for thirty shillings each.

But that power did not include the granting of licenses to sell liquors; and the laws of this State always have entrusted the licensing of liquor dealers to Boards of Excise, and appropriated the fees as the Legislature has deemed best. The present act does not appropriate anything to the asylum, but leaves the appropriation as it had been made by previous acts.

IV. The features of this act to which the most strenuous objection has been made are to be found, for the most part, in previous excise and police statutes. For § of this act see S. L. 1860, p. 448, § 42; for §11 of this act see act of 1788, ch. 48, § 15; for § 12 of this act see 2 S. L. 1857, p. 412, § 18; for § 13 of this act see Id. p. 413, § 20; for §§ 19 and 20 of this act see S. L. 1860, pp. 444, 445, §§ 29 and 30.

POINTS OF THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. F. J. Fithian, counsel for Messrs. Burke, Barrie & Currier, moved and argued the following points, tending to show that the law in question is unconstitutional, and hence cannot be sustained by our courts. He said it was not proposed to raise or discuss here motive or extent of legislative powers, or how far they may or may not rightfully extend, independent of constitutional restrictions. That question, so far as the State is concerned, was disposed of in Wynehamer's case. That the Legislature has the constitutional power to regulate by statute the traffic in spirituous liquors as well as the other internal commerce of the State, will not be discussed. But what we do claim is, that while ostensibly attempting to "regulate," the Legislature cannot pass beyond the bounds of regulation, and impair or destroy the vested contract or property rights of the citizen, or incroach upon his constitutionally guaranteed liberties. This latter, it is believed, this act of 1866 does in several particulars.

First Point—That the act of April, 1866, does in express terms annul and destroy the license granted under the act of 1857, will not be denied. It prohibits and makes a criminal offence, punishable by fine, penalty and imprisonment, the doings of the acts, which that license expressly permits and authorizes. It revokes and annuls the license by a legislative sentence, without any charge, trial or adjudication of any competent tribunal, and without the holder of the license having any notice or opportunity to be heard in his defence, and without any pretence of any act of forfeiture on his part. Now, if those licenses be contracts between the State and the citizen, or if they be franchises or property, in which the holder has vested interests, it will not be pretended that the Legislature can thus destroy them. It is only by "due process of law," that a citizen can be deprived of his rights of person or property; and that an act of the Legislature commanding the deprivation, is not "due process of law," is too well settled to admit of argument. (Wynehamer's case, 13 New-York R. 378.)

Second—In these cases the license held by the defendants was in the nature of a contract between the State and the individual. The holder paid a valuable consideration, and it conferred upon him valuable pecuniary advantages and privileges, and was for a fixed and specified time.

1. It is wholly distinguishable from a mere voluntary and unpaid-for license to enter upon lands. Such licenses are revokable at will. But even in those cases, if the license be for a fixed and certain time; or if a valuable consideration be paid for it; or if it giveth an interest, it cannot be revoked. 15 Viner's Abridgt., tit. "License," "E," and authorities cited. 2 Parsons on Contracts, page 23, and note e. Wilson vs. Claffant, 15 Ohio R, 248. And see 2 Hilliard's Abridgt., 55-56, where a number of cases are cited and reviewed. The effect of which are to hold that licenses which are paid for, or which confer valuable privileges, are interests in lands, (void by the statute of frauds,) and but for that statute, valid and irrevocable. And to the same effect is the law as to powers of attorney. The general rule is, that they are revocable at will; "but where an authority or power is coupled with an interest, or where it is given for a valuable consideration, or where it is a part of a security, it is from its own nature and character irrevocable." (Story on Agency, sec. 447. And see Morris vs. City, &c., of Rome, 10 Georgia, 532.) Now, the licenses in these cases are attended with all the facts or requisites which by the above authorities are held to make a license between individuals, a grant or contract irrevocable, viz.: It is for a fixed time; it is for a valuable consideration; the privileges which it confers are valuable to the grantee. 2. It is well settled that a State Legislature has a right to bind the State by a contract with any of its citizens, and this contract may be directly by a statute passed for that purpose, or indirectly by officers or agents of the State duly authorized. And when so made, such contract can no more be annulled by the State than a like agreement between individuals. 2 Story on the Constitution, § 1,391. Bridge proprietors vs. Hoboken Company, 1 Wallace R. 110. Hawthorn vs. Coly, 2 Wallace, 10. Jefferson Branch Bk. vs. Skelley, 1 Black. R. 436. 3. A license irrevocable, is such simply because it is a valid and binding contract between the parties, and cannot be annulled by either party without the consent of the other. Although called a license, it is in reality a contract, and no lincense. 4. These so-called "licenses" are to all intents and purposes contracts between the State and the citizen. They possess all the legal requisites of a contract. 1st. Here are parties competent to contract. 2d. There is a definite agreement between the parties, viz., the words of the statute (which is a part of the contract) and the license or permit signed. 3d. There is a money consideration passing to the State for the grant. 4th. There is a specified and definite term fixed during which the grant shall continue. 5th. There is a variety of stipulations and conditions which the grantee is required to perform. Such as giving bonds with sureties, keeping certain accommodations for guests, &c., prescribed and required by the statute, all of which it is conceded these grantees have performed and kept.

5. It follows, therefore, that if these so-called "licenses" are of a character, which if made between individuals would be obligatory and binding, then as between individuals they would be protected by the Constitution from legislative interference. And the same result must follow if made between the State and an individual. The following are authorities supposed to be directly in point, that the Legislature have no power to annul these licenses: Home vs. State of Ohio, 1 McCook's R. 15. State vs. Andrews, 28 Mo. R. 14. State vs. Andrews, 26 Mo. R. 171. Society, &c., vs. Wheeler, 2 Gallison's R. 104.

Third—A "license" to sell liquor is a "*franchise*," and is *property*. It is as much so as the right to issue bank bills by an individual banker; or the right of an individual or a company to keep a turnpike road and charge toll; or the right to ferry passengers over a public water-course and charge and exact ferriage. There is no distinction between the cases. They are private franchises and property grants, for the security of which the faith of the State is pledged. And they can no more be annulled or rescinded by the State without judgment of *forfeiture* against the grantee, than could a grant of lands by letters patent, or the grant of any private corporate rights and franchise. Jefferson Branch Bank vs. Skelley, 1 Black. R. 436; Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 518; West River Bridge Co. vs. Dix, 6 How. (U. S.) R. 507, and authorities cited.

Fourth—If the license be property in any sense, it cannot be destroyed by a legislative enactment. Wynehamer vs. the People, 13 N. Y. 378.

Fifth—Sections 10, 19 and 20 of this act are supposed to be in direct conflict with the letter and spirit of those provisions of the Constitution which are intended to secure the personal liberty of the citizen.

The 10th section empowers the "persons licensed," or any officer named therein, to arrest and remove, without warrant or complaint, all persons in any licensed place, where there may happen to occur any "disturbance," "disorder" or "breach of the peace." The "licensed person" or officer is to be the sole judge of what is or is not a "disorder" or "disturbance;" and having determined that there is one, he may arrest and remove not only the persons engaged in the supposed disorderly conduct, but all innocent persons in the place. Again, the language of the section is clearly broad enough to authorize the officers to arrest on information derived from persons other than the "licensed person." So that a man's house may be invaded and himself and family and guests ejected upon the foundation of a mere malicious report. It needs no argument to show the *abuses* that may be perpetrated under such a power and authority. It is no answer to say that such things are not *likely* to occur. A proper respect for the personal liberty of the citizens as secured by the Constitution, should render invalid any statute under which such abuses could possibly occur.

So sections 19 and 20 are open to the same objections. Authority is vested in subordinate administrative officers, 1st, to compel the observance of the law, and 2d, to prevent its violation; by summarily closing and keeping closed any places in which the provisions of the law shall be violated. Whereby authority is vested in subordinate officers of police, without oath or charge, or sworn complaint, or magisterial warrant to arrest persons and seize and keep their houses and lands. It is submitted that all this is in direct violation of the letter of § 6, art. 1st of the Constitution of this State, and of articles 4, 5 and 6 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. See Taylor vs. Porter, 4 Hill, 140; Green vs. Briggs, 1 Curtis' R. 311-337; Fisher vs. McGier, 1 Gray's R. 28.

Sixth—It is supposed that the provision of section 5 of the Act of April, 1866, which provides that an omission to display or exhibit the license as therein required shall be presumptive evidence that the persons so omitting have no license, is likewise in conflict with the above-cited provisions of the United States and State Constitutions.

This provision is something more than merely prescribing a rule of evidence. Taken in connection with the other sections of the statute, it has the effect to adjudge a man guilty of a misdemeanor, without the slightest charge or evidence against him, unless he proves himself innocent. See sections 3, 5, 10, 19, 20.

Seventh—It is submitted that if this statute be held unconstitutional and void, in that it attempts to annul and revoke the licenses granted under the act of 1857, then it must be held absolutely null and void as to all persons and matters. Wynehamer vs. The People, supra; Opinion by Selden, 3 Kernan, 441, 442; Opinion by Johnson, 424, 425; Proposition 2d, adopted by the Court, page 487. It is submitted this statute comes within the express letter of the opinions and rulings above cited. It is a statute creating criminal offences. And in the broadest terms and in a single sentence it prohibits, under pains and penalties, all and every person from publicly keeping or selling spirituous liquors, &c., except as permitted by the act. Now if it be unconstitutional and void as to some persons, how can it be constitutional and valid as to others? To hold so would be to vest the Courts with powers of legislation rather than adjudication. The same Court on the same day might be compelled to declare the law unconstitutional and void in one case and valid in another. This would be an anomaly in jurisprudence. The only rational rule is to hold that when the Legislature exceeded its powers its work must fall.

Eighth—If the statute of April, 1866, is void in toto or even in part, as to the litigants, Barrie, Currier and Burke or as to those sections authorizing arrests and seizures, then the parties above named are entitled to process of injunction, restraining the Board of Excise and its officers from interfering with their business, on the grounds: 1. To prevent irreparable mischief. 2. To prevent oppressive litigation. 3. To prevent illegal and disreputable imprisonment. 4. To prevent multiplicity of suits. See Code, sec. 219; Ex parte Newell, 4 Hill, 589; 1st Madox Chy. Practice, 962; Wood vs. City of Brooklyn, 14 Barb. S. C., 425; 1st Story's Eq., sec. 48; 2d do., sec. 925, 929.

The General Term of this Court stands adjourned to Thursday morning next, when it is expected a decision in these important cases will be rendered.

The Case of Holmes, the Alleged Counterfeiter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Henry Holmes, *alias* Harry Hall, *alias* Little Hank, whose examination took place a short time since, before the United States Commissioner, on the charge of obtaining the manufacture of counterfeit plates from impressions taken in the United States Treasury Department by accomplices employed there, came before the Commissioner yesterday morning, when the accused appeared for the purpose of giving bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Jeremiah Crowley and Joshua D. Miner, contractors in this City, became his bondsmen in the amount of $35,000.

Court of General Sessions.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Wm. Mangells—grand larceny.
The People vs. George Peblar—grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Peters—grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Deegan and Wm. H. Banacam—grand larceny.
The People vs. Francis Larkin—grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Dieckmer—felonious assault and battery, two cases.
The People vs. Michael Donoho—grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Palmar—felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Henry Richardson—felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. George Cox—burglary in the first degree and grand larceny.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justice Kelly.

A BAR-ROOM DEAD-HEAD.

Henry Lynch, a very well-dressed young man, aged 24, was charged with assaulting Anna Spencer, bar-maid of a house in Greene-street. She said: "He came in and asked for liquor, and I gave it to him, but he didn't pay for it that night—that was Thursday; he came in on Friday night and drank $1 50 worth of liquor, and he was going out without paying for it, when I asked him for the price of it. He said he should not go out, nor would he pay for the liquor, and he would drink as much as he pleased. Finding that I couldn't get my money I told him he should not come in there, and told him to go out, when he drew his hand and gave me a fearfully black eye. The Sergeant of Police was passing, and I called him in and had Lynch arrested." Lynch was found guilty and fined $25.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE THIEF.

John Stewart, a lad of about 17 years of age, pleaded guilty to stealing a large amount of clothing that hung on a line. John Fitzharris, the complainant, said he lived on the top floor of a tenement house. Living so high up they believed their clothing was secure from thieves night or day, and hence they generally left the wash over night on the line. It appeared that there was free access to the roof of the house; nobody was questioned when going up there. The prisoner and another boy stole up on the roof, and each had a pretty long stick. The two sticks were firmly joined together, and a knife was then bound to the end of the sticks. One of them then descended to the yard, while the other threw himself on his stomach, leaned over the roof, and hacked at the line till it was cut, when the clothes fell into the yard. This awoke Mr. Fitzharris in time to catch Stewart as he was descending from the roof. The accomplice escaped. The prisoner was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

INDECENT CONDUCT.

George Morris, a young man of very respectable connections, was charged with very indecent conduct toward young children of ten and twelve years of age, while standing on a balcony in Fifth-avenue in broad daylight. Two witnesses testified that they saw the prisoner on a balcony at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Fifth-avenue on Wednesday last, in the company of ten or twelve children who were there standing viewing the procession. His action toward the children was very unseemly, and tended to corrupt their morals. All that he did was in full view of the crowd if they chose to look. After the procession had passed he followed the children to Waverley-place, and tried to seduce them into an alley leading to a stable. One little girl was about going in when a companion took hold of her dress and pulled her back. A policeman at that moment came along, and the witnesses gave him in charge. The defence only proved previous good character. He was found guilty and remanded.

A HARNESS THIEF.

William Perry, a stout, able-bodied young man, was charged with stealing a sett of harness from Dr. Nathaniel M. Freeman, of Eighty-sixth-street, Yorkville. Dr. Freeman could only testify that his stable was broken into in the night time, and that when he went in in the morning, to hitch up his horse the harness was gone. He afterwards saw the harness in the store of Phillip Mike, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-third-street. Mr. Mike was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods, and as they were going to Court, Mr. Mike saw the prisoner on another car, with another sett of harness, which turned out also to have been stolen. The officer was shown the prisoner, when he was immediately arrested. On the examination it turned out that the thief had been guilty of a great many stable robberies. Mr. Mike said he gave the thief $8 for the harness, but did not suppose when he bought it that it was stolen. Perry was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. On the second charge the complainant did not appear to prosecute.

A LAUGHING PRISONER.

William Davis, aged 18, was charged with attempting to rob the till of Lena Roberts, whose husband keeps a butcher's shop. The till had been robbed three times, and she kept an eye on it now. She said she was sitting up stairs looking out of the window and seeing the prisoner and another young man across the street she guessed what their object was. While they were watching the store her husband left it for a few minutes when the boys walked over to the store and she ran down to it. She was in time to catch the prisoner as he was in the act of pulling out the drawer. Mrs. Roberts immediately seized him by the collar, when he struck her and knocked her down, but she held on to him until assistance came and he was arrested.

Prisoner—(Laughing.) Pshaw! That's all humbug. I did not take a cent. I was standing at the door reading a paper.

Court—We find you guilty and send you to the House of Refuge. That will take the laughing out of you.

THE COURT ON GOOD MANNERS AND CIVILITY.

Joseph Benedict was charged with inflicting an ugly wound with a club on the head of John Smith. Smith said he wouldn't a' minded a crack with the fist, but he did not like a clubbing. It appears that the two had had a very warm dispute. Benedict had said that Smith was a thief, and Smith had called Benedict to account for this defamation of character. The dictionary was raked by both for the greatest variety of adjectives and the hardest of nouns when they were hung together like a bunch of grapes. After the dispute Benedict came running after him with the club, and let him have it on the head, repeating the language of Smith, adding, at the same time, he would have satisfaction.

Court—Did you use that hard language to him?

Witness—I did.

Court—You could not find worse?

Witness—No.

Court—Don't you think you ought to be clubbed for calling a man such names? The prisoner can go. A man that calls another such a name as that deserves to be punished.

GUILTY AND NOT GUILTY.

Thomas Lynch was charged with the larceny of a coat from the photograph gallery of Frederick Westly, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue. Witness said: "On the 29th day of last month this gentleman (the prisoner) and two others came into my place and asked to have their three likenesses taken as a group, and put in one case. One of the three had a linen coat on, and he said he thought it would not take good, and asked if I had a black dress coat that he could put on while I was taking his phiz. I said I had, and I loaned him the coat, took their pictures and gave them the likeness, for which they paid, but they forgot on leaving to return the coat. On Sunday morning after that I saw the prisoner with my coat on, when I arrested him."

Court—What did you take his coat for?

Prisoner—I did not take his coat.

Court—I will have to find you guilty. You have not got a negative of that picture to send up to the Rogue's Gallery?

Witness—No.

Prisoner—It was a mistake. The man who took his coat works alongside of me in the same shop; he took my coat on Saturday, and I had no other coat but his to put on; when I knocked off work I did not know anything about the stealing of the coat.

Court (to witness)—Was it the prisoner you loaned the coat to to have his picture taken?

Witness—No; it was another man that got the loan of it.

Acquitted.

HOSPITALITY ABUSED.

Melaine Garten, a bare-footed, bare-headed French girl, of 16, who could not speak a word of English, was charged with stealing a silver watch, the property of Augustus Ddsteney. A French gentleman, well advanced in life, whose evidence was given through the intrepreter. He said the prisoner did not live with him, but she came one night and asked his hospitality, and he gave it to her.

Q.—How long had she lived with him? A.—From 8 o'clock in the evening till 3 o'clock next morning.

The accused was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 4.

By Justice Barnard.

Wm. T. Johnson, &c., vs. Eben B. Crocker et al; order granted. Hiram Hitchcock et al. vs. James T. Lloyd; motion granted and reference ordered. In the matter of the petition of Richard Irwin et al., Trustees, &c.; reference ordered to take proofs. The People ex rel. E. R. Blackwell vs. Wm. A. Cobb et al.; motion for mandamus and injunction denied. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Alfred Fountain, &c.; motion granted. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Wm. Fettretch et al.; judgment ordered. James McKay vs. Ellen McKay; judgment of divorce granted. In the matter of the petition of D. S. Youngs to vacate assessment for paving the Eighth-avenue, &c.; reference appointed to take proof. Moses Merick et al. vs. John Van Buren, Jr.; motion granted. Isaac D. Sproull vs. Joseph Lent et al.; motion granted and reference ordered. James Broadmeadow vs. Lewis Francis et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

G. Augustus Stimmert vs. Chas. Klauberg et al.; motion granted. Frederick G. Schilling vs. Henry Will; motion granted. Wm. Loeschargk vs. Samuel D. Addison et al.; motion granted. Maria E. Schaefer vs. Edward Winterfield; motion granted. Felix Claypole vs. Jos. Ropl; motion granted without costs. In the matter of Wm. Jackson for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ granted. Anabella Newton vs. A. Brett; order of arrest discharged with $10 costs. Aaron Jacobs vs. Leon Wilde; motion granted without costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by JUDGE BARNARD. Court opens at 10 A. M.; calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 27, 30, 31, 46, 52, 54, 58, 76, 95, 100, 104, 105.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 4, 1866.

$19,000 US.6s,5-20s C.'62	112	30 West. U. Tel.	57⅞
40,000 do	112½	800 do	58
15,000 do	112⅛	30 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	100
1,500 do ... Small	111	200 Rutland Mar.	23¾
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C'64	109⅞	200 do	23⅞
3,000 do	109⅝	100 Quicksilver	50
150,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	109	100 do ... 2d call	50⅛
2,000 do	109⅛	600 Boston W. P.	30½
18,000 do ... 2d call	109	100 do	30⅝
3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99	100 do	30¼
4,500 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	107⅛	300 do ... b30	30¼
1,000 do ... 2d Ser.	106⅛	100 do	30⅜
5,000 do ... 3d Ser.	106⅛	300 N. Y. Central	102⅛
12,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan ... R	105⅜	100 do ... s10	102⅛
		25 Erie R.	72
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	101	800 do	72⅜
4,000 Tenn. 6s ... x-O	71⅛	100 do	72½
50,000 Tenn. 6s. New	69⅛	100 do	72⅝
4,000 do	69⅛	100 do ... 2d call	72½
1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	94	10 Erie R. P.	77½
2,000 Conn. State 6s	99	100 Reading R.	113
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s	84⅛	100 do	113¼
3,000 N. Car. N. Bs	83⅛	200 do	113⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s	78	200 Mich. Cen. R.	111
10,000 O. & M. Cer	29⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅜
40,000 do	29⅛	200 do ... 2d call	83⅝
2,000 Erie 2d M. '79	99⅜	200 do	83⅜
2,000 Erie 3d M.	98	1200 Clev. & Pitts R.	86⅛
2,000 do ... 2d call	98¼	100 do	86¼
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1stM	89	100 Chic. & N. W.	35¼
1,000 Alt. & T.H.2d P.	81⅛	200 do	35⅜
5,000 Gt.W.R. 2d M.'93	71⅛	200 Chic. & W.N.Pref.	66⅜
5,000 do	71	300 do ... 2d call	66⅜
1,000 P., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	102⅛	500 Cleve. & Tol.	115⅛
2,000 Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	76	100 Chic. & R. I.	109⅛
4,000 To.& W.2d M.	80	16 C., Bur. & Quin	128
10 Ocean Bank	102	100 P., F. W. & C.	104
25 Phœnix Bank	110	100 do	103⅞
50 Bk. of Commerce	115	100 Alt. & T. H. ... b10	37
10 Fourth N. Bk.	105⅛	200 Chic. & Alt	106
15 do	105⅛	100 do	105⅛
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	153	9 New-Jersey C.	127
100 Cum. Coal P.	46⅛	100 Chic. & Gr. E. R.	45⅛
100 Spruce Hill C.	4	200 Mil. & St. P.	55

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$25,000 US.6s,5-20s, C'65	109⅛	100 Quick. Min	50⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	99	100 do	50⅛
5,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	107⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	35⅜
6,000 do ... 2d Ser.	106⅛	200 do ... s30	35⅜
26,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69⅛	200 Mar. Pref	28
4,000 N. Car. 6s	84⅛	100 Erie R.	72⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s	78	1000 New-York Cen ... b3	113
1,000 do	78⅛	600 Reading R.	113⅜
8,000 do	78⅛	800 M. S. & N. I. R.	84
500 Cum. Coal P.	46⅛	64 do	83⅛
100 do	46½	400 Clev. & P. R.	87⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	112	100 Boston W. P.	30⅛
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	111⅞	100 do ... s10	30⅛
7,000 do	111⅝	300 Spruce H. Coal	4
370,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'65	108⅞	100 do ... b10	4
2,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105⅝	10 New-York C.	102⅛
1,000 do ... 3d Ser.	105⅝	400 Erie R.	72⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69⅜	100 Hudson R.	119⅛
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅜	200 Reading R.	113¼
5,000 N. Car. 6s	84	300 Chic. & N. W.	35⅜
52,000 O. & M. C.	29⅛	100 do ... b15	35⅞
20,000 do ... b30	29⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅞
39 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	100	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	109⅞
		100 P. F. W. & C.	104

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Am. Gold	145⅞	200 Erie Railroad	72⅛
200 Bos. Water P.	30⅜	1000 Cleve. & Tol ... b10	115⅛
100 Mariposa Pref.	27⅛	100 Chi. & N. W ... b60	35⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅜	100 do	35⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts ... s30	85⅛	100 do ... s3	35⅜
300 do	86⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅞
1000 do ... s60	85⅛	100 M. & C. 1st P.	42⅛
1000 do ... c	86⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Rutland Mar.	23⅞	100 Mar. Min. Pr.	27⅛
300 Spruce H. C.	4	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅜
200 West. U. Tel.	58⅛	600 do ... s3	83⅞
100 do ... b4	58	100 do ... b10	84
100 N. Y. Cen.	102⅞	100 do ... b3	84
100 do ... b10	103⅛	100 do ... b3	83⅞
800 Erie R. ... s3	72⅞	100 do ... s3	83⅝
100 do ... b30	73	100 do ... s5	83⅝
300 do	72⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	115⅛
500 do ... b3	72⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. ... b3	35⅜
400 do ... s3	72⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	66⅞
100 do ... b15	72⅞	600 Chi. R. I. & Pac.	109⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R. ... s3	123⅛	100 do ... b30	109⅞
100 do ... b15	123⅛	200 do ... s3	109⅞
500 Reading R.	113⅞	50 do	109⅞
200 do ... s10	113⅛	200 do ... b3	109⅞
200 do ... b30	113⅛	100 P., F.W. & C.	103⅞
100 Cleve. & Pitts ... s3	87	100 do	103⅞
600 do	87	100 do ... s10	103⅞
400 do ... b15	87⅛	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	42⅛
400 do	87⅛	400 do ... b15	42⅛
200 do ... s20	87		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer.	29	100 N. Y. Cen.	102⅞
200 Rutland Mar. ... s3	24⅛	200 Erie Railroad	72⅞
200 do	24	100 do ... b10	72⅞
100 do ... b10	24⅛	500 Reading R. ... b3	113⅜
100 do ... s15	24	200 M. So. & N. I. ... s3	83⅛
300 do	24⅛	100 do	84
100 do ... b30	24⅜	100 do ... s15	83⅜
100 Spruce Hill C.	4	500 Ill. Cen. R.x-d ... b30	123⅛
200 do ... s3	4	100 Chic., R. I. & P. ... s5	109⅞
100 Central Coal	53	100 Chi. & N. W. P. ... s3	66⅞
300 Quicksilver ... s30	49⅜	300 do	66⅞
100 Mariposa Pref. ... b3	27⅛	100 do ... b30	66⅞
100 West. U. Tel. ... b3	58⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	104

TUESDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced 1 a 1½ per cent. to-day, the highest sales being 146½@146⅝ ℘ cent. At 3 o'clock the price stood about 146 ℘ cent. The cash Gold is again scarce or under the control of a very few parties who usually act in concert in withholding it from or lending to the *shorts*. The consideration paid for the use of Gold until to-morrow was ⅛@3-16ths of 1 ℘ cent. The Customs demand is large this week, but this is neutralized by the payments out of the Treasury for the September gold interest on 10-40s, and the arrivals from Europe. The *Scotia* this afternoon adds $550,000 to the half million brought in by the *Allemannia* yesterday.

The amount of Gold paid on 10-40 September interest to-day is $237,000. The Gold receipts for Customs amount to $626,000; making for the three days of the week $1,823,000.

The rise in Gold checked the demand for Exchange for the steamer *Persia* sailing to-morrow. The rates for *short* sight on London were as low as 106⅝@106⅞ ℘ cent. for Bankers' names, and 105⅞@106 for 60 days. The short sight Bills are pressed on sale by way of closing up the transactions for each steamer in United States 5-20s.

The market for money is steady. The Brokers pay 4@5 ℘ cent. on call loan, and are passing prime Merchant paper at 5@6 ℘ cent. We hear of a line of 90 days' paper $200,000 taken to-day at 5 ℘ cent.

The day's business in the Funds of the United States was rather smaller than usual. The great dealers on Wall-street reported a quiet market, up to the Second Board of the Stock Exchange, where they were buyers of the 5-20s of 1865, at 108⅞ ℘ cent. The early private telegrams from London quoted 1862s at 72⅞ ℘ cent., upon which the price in our currency here was made 111⅞@⅞. Later in the day a quotation of 73⅛ in London was reported. The 7.30s were lower to-day; first series 107@107⅛; seconds and thirds 105⅞@106 ℘ cent. at the close. The 1881 and 10-40 Gold-bearing Stocks are steady.

There is more business doing in the border State bonds. The Tennessees attract attention from the cheap rates at which they are selling, and the recent statements of the sound condition of the public debt of the State which have appeared in this paper and the *Journal of Commerce*. North Carolinas are also in favor, and there is a partially improved demand for Missouries. But few Virginias appear in this market; they continue to be dealt in to some extent in London.

The Railways are better at the Stock Exchange than on Monday, both in price and demand. The market opened dull this morning, very few Stocks being pressed or even offered on sale by the parties bearing the speculation for some days past. The demand subsequently improved ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., and a fair business was done in the Long Room as well as at the Stock Exchange Boards. Erie was done as high as 73; Reading 113⅜, and New-York Central 103⅛ ℘ cent. At the close of business, at 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99	99	N. West Pref.	66⅜	66⅞
U. S. 5-20s	112½	111⅞	Rock Island	109	109⅞
U. S. 7.30s	107⅛	107	Fort Wayne	103⅞	103⅞
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	46⅜	46⅜
Erie	72⅞	72⅞	Quicksilver	49⅞	49⅜
Hudson	118½	118⅞	W. U. Telegraph.	58	58
Reading	112⅞	113⅛	Mariposa Pref.	27⅜	27⅛
Mich. Southern.	83⅛	83⅜	Canton	52⅞	52⅜
Illinois Central.	123⅛	123⅛	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh	86⅛	86⅝	American Gold.	145⅛	146⅛
Missouri 6s	78⅛	78⅛	Bills on London.	106⅛	106
Northwest	35⅛	35⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	110
Manhattan	132	Hanover	110
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	125
Mechanics	118	Nassau	110
Union	116	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	103	Continental	102⅛
Tradesmen's	140	St. Nicholas	104
National	110	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	105⅛
State of New York	108	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Commerce	115	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	N. Y. Nat'l Ex. B'k.	111⅛
Ocean	101⅛	Central National	112
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	105⅛
Pacific	165	Ninth National	111¼
Bank of the Republic	112	Oriental Bank	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	89	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	91	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	71½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅛	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	71½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	104	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Buff., N. Y & E. 1st M. '77.	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.	102¼	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85.	103⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	102	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	61
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	92
Harlem conv Mtg & S. F.	98	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	96¼	Chi. & Al. income	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90½
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.	98
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102½	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102	N.Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,675,387 99; including for Customs, $630,000; Gold Notes, $376,000. Payments, $944,440 87. Balance, $81,253,064 15.

The Alleghany Valley Road from Pittsburgh, up the valley of the Alleghany and to the great Salt, Iron and Petroleum establishments of North Western Pennsylvania, is being prosecuted to its connection with the other Railways in that district. The Pittsburgh papers report of its new negotiations:

"Up to this time $1,700,000 of the $4,000,000 mortgage have been placed, and more satisfactory still is the fact that this sum of nearly two millions has all been taken in Alleghany County. Indeed the favorable terms upon which they are offered, the handsome rate of interest and the ample security, have eradicated the prejudice so long existing here against railroad securities, and the most staid citizens are investing largely in these bonds. We are now confident that this work, so important to Pittsburgh, will soon be completed, and better still, when done, will be owned by Pittsburgh instead of Eastern capitalists or some foreign corporation."

In reference to the Rutland Marble Company, of Vermont, whose shares again attract free dealings on the Stock Exchange, we remark that the property is divided into 40,000 Shares of $25 each, and the organization the same as when the Stock was introduced in 1864.

Mr. GEORGE MANLY, of the Stock Exchange, for some years in Europe until recently, has re-established himself at No. 34 Broad-street, in partnership with Mr. A. W. HARVEY, formerly of Buffalo, under the style of GEORGE MANLY & HARVEY.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $3,895,593. Included in the exports were 9,159 bales Cotton, valued at $11,418,438.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will hold an Administrator's sale of Bank Stocks to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The Cotton Supply, Present and Prospective.

From the Charleston (S. C.,) Courier, Sept. 1.

The period having arrived in which it is customary to estimate approximately, at least, the extent of the cotton crop, and, with the supply at the ports of shipment, the extent of the probable consumption, the difficulty of effecting these objects is much enhanced the present year from various disturbing causes. The principal of these is the labor question. Being the leading element of production, the results become problematical in proportion as the supply of labor became precarious and uncertain. Hence the varying estimates of the coming crop—at one time computed at one million, another at one million and a half, then at two millions, at two millions and a half, at three millions, and even at three millions and a half of bales. These discrepant statements show the mystery and obscurity in which the question of supply, as regards the crop of 1866-67, is involved.

In addition to this disturbing influence, the question of supply was complicated with other causes, both physical and moral. The weather was unusually fluctuating. Droughts afflicted certain portions of the cotton region, and excessive rains other portions. The near prospect of war in Europe tended to discourage the planter, and his mind vacillated between putting his land into cotton or corn. Beside these discouragements, the state of political affairs at home and abroad, the threatened exercise of the taxing power of the United States with regard to the staple, in an unusual degree, formed a source of further discouragement, constituting altogether a series of circumstances that necessarily made the estimate of the growing crop very vague and inconclusive. We approach the subject, therefore, with a high degree of doubt and distrust as to the entire accuracy of any statements we may make in relation to the supply of 1866-'67, premising that they may be regarded as approximations merely.

SUPPLY OF 1865-'66—UNITED STATES.

The extent of the crop of the present year can be ascertained within a few thousand bales. It far exceeds the estimates made a few months since. The cotton remaining in the South at the end of the war was estimated at 1,500,000 bales. It has reached 2,407,000 bales.

The following are the receipts at the latest dates, at the various ports, since Sept. 1, 1865:

Galveston, Aug.	190,000
New-Orleans, Aug. 10	746,000
Mobile, Aug. 11	420,000
Apalachicola, Aug.	80,000
Savannah, Aug.	260,000
Charleston, Aug. 24	110,000
Overland to the North	100,000
Probable receipts of 1865-'66	1,906,000

We have made no attempt to estimate the quantity remaining in the interior, as there are no data as the basis of such an estimate.

The first remark we have to make on this head is the discordance of the statements, as we have said, in regard to the efficiency of negro labor. The trials made of the system of voluntary exertion at the commencement, were highly discouraging. The scheme promises more favorable results. The modifications introduced by several of the planters are leading to better fruits than was anticipated. The system of weekly money payments seem satisfactory both to the freedman and his employer. The Freedmen's Bureau is also operating beneficially in the same direction. Under these circumstances, the prospects are more hopeful than they were some weeks since. Of course this does not apply universally. While several portions of the South will make half an average crop, some sections will not produce one-third, or even one-fourth of the ordinary yield. Texas, it would appear, has been visited with the most favorable conditions for the development of the productive resources of its soil, while it has been comparatively exempt from those casualties which usually afflict the cotton region.

There is one circumstance, however, which is apt to be overlooked in the question of supply, which is the extraordinary stimulus presented by the hope of gain, acting on the minds of a large number, from the high price of the staple. All who possess a small patch of ground were anxious to turn it to a profitable account, the only restraint being the want of seed. If each individual able and willing to work were to raise only one bale of cotton, in a population of six millions the aggregate would be very large. This is intended only as an illustration, but it exemplifies the force of that principle of gain which, acting under the incentive of high prices, induces individuals to act in the same manner as communities. The influence of this motive, we are confident, has been overlooked in the estimates made of the growing crop.

The invariable proneness is to underrate the supply. The crop of 1865-'66 was estimated on the 1st of April at 800,000 bales. It has proved at the latest dates to have reached 2,407,000 bales. The estimates of the crop of 1866-'67 have gradually advanced, as we have shown, from one million to three millions of bales. And although this latter estimate must be deemed an extreme figure, as the actual result will prove, the accuracy of our remark will be confirmed, that there is a proneness to underrate the supply.

RATE OF GROWTH.

In entering on this branch of our subject, we must distinguish between temporary and permanent effects. It is no part of our design to consider in detail the causes which will promote or retard the culture of cotton in the future. As it was no part of our purpose to take into view the circumstances that may influence the future supply, such as the better organization of labor, &c., so it is no part of our present purpose to discuss, except briefly, the question of future consumption. We will only succinctly advert to the causes that will operate to extend the culture, such as the completion of the railroads by which British India is intersected; the establishment there of banking institutions, offering increased facilities of credit; but, on the other hand, the existing tenure of land, and the fact that England has frequently to export large quantities of silver bullion to pay for her imports of cotton, are obstacles to the extension of the culture, while the stimulus of high prices will be gradually withdrawn. Limiting our inquiry, therefore, to the present and not the future, it would still be instructive to compare the rates of growth and consumption.

The annual increase from 1818-'19 until 1859-'60, has been 4 and a fraction per cent., which, if the war had not followed, in that proportion the crop of 1865-'66 would have been 4,916,000 bales, or for the six years from 1861 to 1866, 26,714,800 bales, as the following condensed statement will show, supposing that fair average crops had been made in that period:

1860-'61	4,012,600 bales.
1861-'62	4,179,700 bales.
1862-'63	4,352,800 bales.
1863-'64	4,533,000 bales.
1864-'65	4,720,600 bales.
1865-'66	4,916,100 bales.
	26,714,800 bales.

RATES OF CONSUMPTION—UNITED STATES COTTON.

A comparison of the rate of consumption for the twelve years, up to 1859-'60, the same as we have made with regard to the growth, will enable us to form a clear idea of the probable rate of future consumption. We annex a comparative statement of this kind, founded on the basis of very nearly 4 per cent.:

1860-'61	900,940 bales.
1861-'62	936,510 bales.
1862-'63	973,400 bales.
1863-'64	1,011,910 bales.
1854-'65	1,051,970 bales.
1865-'66	1,093,620 bales.
	5,968,350 bales.

The consumption of all sorts in Great Britain, from 1860 to 1865, has been for—

1860	2,432,400 bales.	48,700 bales weekly.
1861	2,353,700 bales.	45,264 bales weekly.
1862	1,195,500 bales.	22,900 bales weekly.
1863	1,377,900 bales.	26,488 bales weekly.
1864	1,606,300 bales.	30,890 bales weekly.
1865	2,034,800 bales.	39,130 bales weekly.

Aug. 1, 1866, 48,000 bales weekly, against 40,000 bales same time last year.

The establishment of peace on the continent of Europe leaves only one prominent cause affecting the rate of consumption, *i. e.*, the state of the money market. The reduction of the rate of discount to 7 per cent. by the Band of England removes all apprehension on this score. We are inclined to the opinion that there will be a progressive decline in the rate until perhaps three or four per cent. will be reached, under an increased accumulation of bullion by the Bank of England. On this topic, as an important element of the value of cotton, we would observe, as an evidence of the anomalous condition of the money market in England, that while the rate of discount by the Bank of England, on the 3d of August, was 10 per cent., and the bullion in her vaults was £14,000,000, the rate of discount by the Bank of France was 3½ per cent., and her stock of specie £28,000,000, double its amount in the former, and more than three times the rate of discount. It is impossible for this anomalous state of the money market to continue, for it is contrary to the tendency of the value of money and the rate of interest to an equality in the different countries of Europe.

The panic has reached its culminating point, and the reaction in favor of cheap money was assured, notwithstanding the great loss of loanable capital from the recent heavy failures. These circumstances favor an increased consumption of the raw material. An impulse to trade has been given on the Continent since the cessation of hostilities. The markets are almost bare of cotton fabrics, and there was an increased demand for yarn on the Continent. The cotton trade is, therefore, rapidly recovering its former elasticity, and the rate of consumption will soon reach a point almost beyond example.

It is admitted by the most intelligent observers that the key to the future position of the market is the American crop. With a moderate crop, prices, in all probability, will be maintained. With a large yield they will give way under the accumulation of the stocks of East India descriptions, which are pressing on the market. It is this tendency to a glut of East India cotton that has kept the American descriptions from advancing. One of the Liverpool circulars, dated August 3, observes "that the arrivals of India cotton for the next three months must be at the rate of 50,000 bales per week, and the largest possible demand cannot be expected to absorb all this. Doubtless the amount of Cotton now afloat from the East represents the bulk of what we will get from that quarter for six months to come, for we know by telegraph that scarcely any cotton is now shipping for England, nor is it likely that exports will be resumed freely for several months, still these considerations cannot be expected to weigh much till later in the year, and only then if the prospects of the American crop are poor. It is evident that we will have an ample supply of Indian cotton to last till next January or February, and by that period we will be receiving freely whatever America has to spare from the next crop. The conclusion from these views is, that although an easy money market, a scarcity of cotton fabrics, and an additional demand for yarn in the German market are circumstances highly favorable, still, until an advanced period of the season, their influence cannot be felt from the large quantities of Indian cotton pressing on the market.

The important point is the extent of the growing crop. This is mere guess work until all danger is past from the usual casualties that visit the cotton crop until the picking season is over. There never was a period in the history of the cotton trade in which the estimates were so widely variant, embracing the extremes of one million to three million bales, the lowest being one million and the highest three millions. We are inclined to adopt the medium between these extreme figures, and estimate two millions as the crop of 1866-'67.

Our summary of conclusions from the above data lead to these inferences: 1. That the receipts will, in all probability, reach 2,000,000 bales. 2. That the large supplies of East India cotton in England and on the way will tend to depress the market. 3. That the rate of consumption will be large in consequence of the prospects of peace and the increasing ease of the money market, the effect of a progressive reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 10,243 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,350 bushels Wheat, 72,025 bushels Corn, 6,270 bushels Oats, 490 bushels Barley Malt, 21,000 bushels Malt, 22 pkgs. Cut Meats, 210 pkgs. Lard, and 253 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots at $8 50@$8 62; Pearls, $13 50@$14 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at our quotations. We quote: Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c., in gold, ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 16,428 bags; sales of do. 8,956 bags. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 144,815 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 73,082 bags; Java, Government, 13,543 bags; Ceylon, 21,215 bags; Maracaibo, 11,700 bags; Laguayara, 19,766 bags, and other descriptions, 5,509 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	3,700
Baltimore, bags	2,600
Philadelphia, bags	2,900
New-York, bags	73,082
Grand total, bags	82,282

COTTON—Is in rather more demand, but depressed in price. Middlings, 32c.@35c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,470 bales, against receipts of 3,196 bales. The week's exports have been 9,159 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Sept. 1	4,438
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	442,405
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	869,695
Exports, week ending to-day	9,159
Exports since Aug. 1	25,644
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	291,526
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	496,115

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23c.; Lanard, 19c.; Bedford, 15½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 27½c.; Wheaton Co., 22½c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; American, 18½c.; Amoskeag, 17½c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 4, $8 50; No. 8, $13. Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 6, $6 50; No. 7, $7 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1, plain, ½-inch, $4; ¾-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5; No. 2, figured, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 19c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a further partial reduction in prices. Sales since our last 7,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 20@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $6@$10 25, chiefly at $6@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20	@$7 75
Extra State	6 00	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 20	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 50

Southern Flour is quiet and declining. Sales since our last 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 70@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is out of market and quite nominal. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair supply and demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 15,000 bushels, including small lots of new White Michigan at $3@$3 03; Milwaukee Club at $2 20, and Amber State at $2 50@$2 55 ℘ bushel. An offer of $2 25 ℘ bushel was represented as having been made and refused for a strictly choice lot of Amber Milwaukee. Corn has been less plenty and in fair request, to-day, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last, 104,000 bushels at 80c.@80½c. for unsound; 81c.@82c., chiefly at 81c.@81½c. for sound mixed Western, and 91c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Oats are in demand, at rather firmer prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@49c., Milwaukee at 46c.@53c., Iowa at 52c.@56c., State at 57c.@59c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is heavy and drooping, including Western at 80c.@88c., chiefly at 83c.@85c., ℘ bushel. Sales 11,300 bushels. Mr. EDWARD BILL, in his Circular for the *Persia* says: "As the season advances there is less buoyancy in the Flour trade. The market is well supplied with unsound, which is salable only at irregular rates. For all good medium and choice brands suitable for the City trade, the demand is good, and although prices on some grades are lower, yet there is and will be much firmness until the millers at the West are more actively employed. In Wheat the transactions are still confined to the wants of City millers, and as the supplies increase, and the reports from the West are more favorable as to the condition of the crop, holders show more disposition to meet the views of the millers, and the consequence is a decline on all grades—particularly on Winter. The supplies of New are as yet quite light, and the sales are hardly sufficient to found a reliable quotation. Rye is more plenty and lower. Indian Corn with favorable weather for the growing crop, lower rates for Exchange, and less favorable advices from England, is dull and several cents lower." Mr. BILL also furnishes the following valuable statistics of the foreign trade in Breadstuffs:

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Cornmeal.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1866	115,824	4,229	1,235,409	12,103,662
New-Orleans, Sept. 1, 1866	1,156	—	—	7,790
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1866	6,614	20	10,899	847,333
Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1866	—	—	—	931,763
Boston, Sept. 1, 1866	1,179	—	—	—
California and other ports, Sept. 1, 1866	22,795	—	274,902	17,810
Year ending Sept. 1,				
1866	147,568	4,249	1,521,210	13,908,358
1865	170,109	—	2,589,740	1,293,404
1864	1,241,804	114	16,492,523	717,484
1863	1,479,413	1,147	23,167,190	10,324,356
1862	2,672,515	1,124	25,754,709	14,084,168
1861	2,561,661	4,416	25,553,370	11,705,034
1860	717,156	944	4,938,714	2,221,857
1859	106,457	58	439,010	342,013
1858	1,295,430	143	6,555,643	3,317,802
1857	849,600	685	7,479,401	4,746,278
1856	1,641,265	6,816	7,956,406	6,731,161
1855	175,209	4,768	324,427	6,679,138
1854	1,846,920	41,726	6,038,003	6,049,371
1853	1,600,449	100	4,823,519	1,425,278
1852	1,427,442	1,680	2,728,442	1,487,398
1851	1,559,584	5,620	1,496,355	2,205,601
1850	574,757	6,411	461,276	4,753,358
1849	1,137,556	82,900	1,140,194	12,685,260
1848	182,583	108,534	241,300	4,390,226
1847	3,155,845	844,188	4,000,359	17,157,659
Grand total exports to Great Britain and Ireland for 20 years	24,543,323	1,115,623	144,101,791	126,235,154

To the Continent from New-York and other ports.

Year ending Sept. 1.	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
1865	23,261	97,529	112,315	11,485
1864	100,511	13,965	333,819	13,359
1863	213,579	435,205	2,343,314	68,957
1862	626,672	1,612,926	7,617,472	322,074
1861	142,129	347,258	3,452,496	101,145
1860	49,243	—	178,031	19,358
1859	51,388	—	57,845	25,519
1858	303,100	13,100	390,428	16,848
1857	483,344	216,162	2,875,653	543,590
1856	748,408	1,976,178	2,610,079	282,083
1855	7,763	35,569	4,972	308,428
Grand total exports to the Continent for 12 years	2,753,683	4,992,543	20,044,535	1,754,559

Exports from the United States to all ports, year ending Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Bbls. Flour.	Bus. Wheat.	Bus. Corn.	Bus. Oats.
New-York	1,120,082	1,313,141	12,608,643	1,032,675
Other ports	701,348	1,606,417	2,066,984	574,572
Total	1,821,430	2,919,558	14,675,627	1,607,247

Exports from Canada to Great Britain and Ireland via St. Lawrence.

Year ending Sept. 1.	Bbls. Flour.	Bus. Wheat.	Bus. Corn.	Bus. Peas.	Bus. Oats.
1866	20,150	43,869	1,427,474	1,188,061	2,803,386
1865	273,352	1,209,044	162,944	245,383	1,400
1864	378,244	2,506,504	54,040	552,605	169
1863	687,986	5,722,377	1,578,458	694,999	9,024

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 65c.@$1 for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American, new, at 65c.@70c.; last year's crop, at 10c.@50c.; also foreign at 55c.@75c.

HIDES—Have been in request at steady rates.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand at previous figures. We quote SOLE—Oak, Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37½c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet yet steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@72c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87; Resin at $3@$10 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62½ ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive at former quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 95@$3; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 85@$1 86 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Sept. 3.—The market for Sperm and Whale Oil is very quiet. The catch of Sperm Oil in the Atlantic thus far, with few exceptions, is very light, and holders are firm in their view coupled with the small stock on hand. The only transactions in Sperm since our last are sales of 250 bbls. in this market, bought on speculation, and 120 bbls. in New-York, for export, all on private terms. Whale is also quiet, with a sale of 140 bbls. Northern, at $1 40 ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalbone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Sept. 3, 1866	25,416	56,568	626,994
Same time last year	27,118	66,347	479,500

Exports for the week ending Sept. 3, 1866.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
	10	10	
Previously	4,294	357	386,200
From Jan. 1 to date	4,304	367	386,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 43½c.@44½c. for Refined, in bond and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 65,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces 64x64, 13c.; 3,500 do. 64x64, 13⅜c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 13½c.; 8,000 do. 64x64, 14c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 13⅜c.; 3,000 do. 64x64, 14c.; 15,000 do. 64x64, 13½c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 13¼c.; 20,000 do. 56x60, 12c., heavy; 5,000 do. 56x60, 11½c., 8 yards.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, but held with considerable firmness. Sales since our last, 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$32 93 for new Mess, closing at $32 85 cash; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, and $29@$29 50 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,000 bbls. new Mess, including September, October and all the year, buyers' option, at $32 50@$33 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 163 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@17c. for short rib, ℘ lb.; sales 250 boxes. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last, 450 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@20½c. Beef continues quiet at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess, and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in slack demand at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@38c. for Western. Cheese continues quite heavy at 5c.@18½c. ℘ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℘ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ℘ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb		@18½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 1,040 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 670 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 46,000 lbs. at 18½c.@21½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request and steady. Sales, 277 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@14c. ℘ lb. Manufactured has been in demand and quoted firm. We quote:

	Tax Paid—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—		
Common	$0 30@$0 40	$0 20@$0 30
Medium	45@ 55	40@ 50
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Navy ½ lbs. and lbs., Common	25@ 35	20@ 30
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Bright Work: ½ lbs. and lbs.—		
Common	30@ 40	25@ 40
Medium	50@ 60	40@ 55
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00	70@ 1 15
	In Bond—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: Common	$0 23@$0 25	$0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27@ 30	25@ 30
Bright Work: Common	25@ 35	25@ 35
Good and Fine	53@ 75	50@ 75

WHISKY—Sales were confined to small lots of bonded at 35c., and fancy old do. at 45c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℘ bushel; 250 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s.; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For London, 500 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 5s. 3d. ℘ quarter. For Marseilles, a bark with Staves, on private terms.

LAW OFFICE.
C. M. NORTHRUP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, No. 191 Broadway, New-York. Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for all the States.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 GOOD RECOMMENDED servants for situations now open in families returned to the City: professed and other cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW, work by the day in families: is a good plain dressmaker, can operate on the Wheeler and Wilson machine, and understands all styles of children's clothing; first-class reference. Address for one week OPERATOR, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as plain housekeeper or invalid nurse; is kind and soothing to the sick; or would see to children and sew and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately from Canada, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or take care of an invalid; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; fully competent of taking entire charge of young children; can give City reference. Call at Mrs. E. A. GUYER'S, No. 259 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and economical and willing; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK who thoroughly understands her business in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to do the washing of the house-linens; the best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of professed and other recommended cooks, cook wash and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook, and daughter as waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference. Call for two days at 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl to take care of children, or to assist in light housework. Call for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, sewing by the day or week; permanently preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Apply at the basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a family. Can be seen for two days at No 337 21st-st.; inquire in the store; can give good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or housework; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as nurse in a private family; City reference; also, one as chambermaid and waitress. No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation to take care of an invalid, or the entire charge of a baby; good City reference. No. 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, a situation as laundress or to take care of children; good reference. Call for two days at No. 120 Centre-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended. Apply at 191 East 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as thorough waitress or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor.

A LADY HAVING THREE MACHINES would like to engage cloak making to take home; understands cloak making in all its branches; can give good reference; also, machines sent out into families by the day or week. Apply at No. 408 4th-av., one door from 29th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-AV., near 14th-st., may be obtained at short notice, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for general housework. Also, colored help.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man a situation as coachman; is strictly sober and industrious; has first-class City and country reference; gentlemen not having a taste for keeping things in good order need not answer this advertisement. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JAMES, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had 8 years' experience in a china and glass house as salesman; thoroughly understands every department of the business; can furnish the best of references; no objection to go South. Address D. S., No. 131 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, ONE who understands his business in all its branches, would take charge of a small farm in connection with it; can produce eight years reference from last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom, well used to the care of a gentleman's place; has good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN, (single) as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; with the best of city references. Address J. B., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN with a private family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's, harness maker, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th st. B. K. N.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; understands the care of horses, and is not afraid of work; can furnish first-class reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, in any first-class family, by an active man, who can be highly recommended; is of long experience, and can suit any one. Address HEAD WAITER, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; no objections to the country; can come well recommended. Address T. M., Box No 219 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in green-house, hot-house and grapery; the best of reference given. Address W. J. B., North Orange, N. J.

TO BROKERS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cashier or cashier and book-keeper in a stock commission house, by one fully competent to take entire charge of any first-class office. Any house wishing an experienced and competent person, will address C. B., Box No. 110 Times Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A young man is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman or general clerk, either in wholesale or retail branches of the above business: has had considerable experience. Address ST. CLOUD, Box No. 102 Times Office.

A GARDENER, GERMAN SINGLE MAN, understanding his business in all its branches, wishes to take care of a gentleman's place, attending greenhouses, graperies, &c. Care of Alfred Bridgeman's seed-store, Broadway, second door above 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States to canvass for "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," a new work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. To be complete in one volume, and sold by subscription only. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; must be sober and industrious, and produce the very best City reference. Address, stating age, terms, &c., W. H. S., Box No. 633 General Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be an excellent washer and ironer and bring good City reference. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 198 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENCIL-CUTter. Apply to N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 103 West 47th-st.

A FAMILY LIVING IN THE COUNTRY want a competent Protestant German woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing: wages liberal. Apply with references (which must be strictly first-class) at No. 67 Cliff-st., New-York.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future, at No. 42 Stanton-st., corner Forsyth, over the grocery. Ladies, 50 cents, Gentlemen, $1.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO. No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CHARLATAN. Characters by J. Newton Gotthold, Miss Annie Levering, Miss Hattie Thorne, Messrs. W. Davidge, James Duff, O. K. Mason, W. S. Higgins, W. A. Donaldson, W. S. Andrews, J. C. Duell, C. Burroughs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY, and LOLA MONTES; or, CATCHING A GOVERNOR. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, McKee, Rankin, Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Saidee Cole and Miss Bland.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SIX YEARS AFTER; or THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN'S WIFE and THE THREE GREEN MEN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROCOMBOLE; or, KNAVE OF HEARTS, ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA and MAID OF CROISSEY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. MONEY. EVENING, at 8, THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HANLON BROTHERS. Testimonial Entertainments.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BILLIARD HALL,
No. 616 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, GRAND BILLIARD DISPLAY.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor, safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and patriotic JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

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THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We are informed by Ocean Telegraph that the armistice between Prussia and Saxony has expired. Peace has not yet been established between the two countries, and their relations are becoming serious. It is, of course, not probable that war will ensue, as Austria is said to be bound by treaty not to interfere; but the Saxon army is being prepared for active service. South German papers charge the Austrian Government with treacherous conduct toward its allies. A message from the *Great Eastern*, dated yesterday, assures us that all is going on well with that expedition.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. ROBINSON, commanding in North Carolina, has promulgated the findings of the military commission by which Major JOHN H. GEE, late commandant of the Salisbury rebel military prison, was tried. There were two charges against him, violation of the laws and customs of war, and murder in violation of the laws of war—and he was acquitted of both. The Commission attaches no responsibility to Major GEE "other than for weakness in retaining position when unable to carry out the dictates of humanity." Gen. ROBINSON, in approving the finding, takes exception to the view that Major GEE was only to blame for this "weakness," and expresses the belief that he had it in his power to relieve much of the suffering of the prisoners under his charge.

Another extensive fire occurred in the oil region of Pennsylvania on Saturday. It originated at the Rising Sun Well about 4 o'clock Saturday morning, on the tract belonging to the New-York and Alleghany Oil Company, and quickly communicated to all the adjacent wells on the same property, resulting in the destruction of twenty-five wells, together with three tanks, engine houses and derricks. Between four thousand and five thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, and the loss is considerably over one hundred thousand dollars.

Rev. ANDREW D. MILNE, editor of the Fall River *News*, died at Fall River on Saturday, aged 58. Mr. MILNE was born in Scotland, but came to this country when a young man, and subsequently edited a paper at Glenns Falls, N. Y. He was pastor of the Baptist church at Tiverton, R. I., before he was connected with the *News*.

J. L. NOYES, for six years past one of the teachers at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, has gone to Minnesota to take charge of the Minnesota Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Faribault. He is accompanied by his wife and two young ladies from New-Hartford, Conn., all of whom will be connected with the institution.

Prof. and Gen. CHAMBERLAIN will discharge the duties of President of Bowdoin College, Me., until a successor to President WOODS is elected. The freshman class which has just entered numbers twenty-eight, and will probably be increased to forty.

A crippled soldier, of Iowa, while lately exhibiting a panoramic view of the death-bed scene of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at Talleyrand, Keokuk County, was mobbed by a gang of ruffians.

Advices from Georgia received at the Freedmen's Bureau on Monday, state that the cotton crop looks well, but is menaced by the caterpillar, which has already begun to hatch in great numbers.

Thirty-eight fires occurred in Cairo during the past year, involving a loss of $405,000. The total loss by fire for the preceding six years was $618,000. About half the losses were covered by insurance.

A letter from Gen. KIDDOO, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, states that Texas will yield a larger cotton crop than any previous year, not excepting the immense yield of 1860.

Advices from Lawtonsville, S. C., state that the cotton crop is stunted, but may yield fairly if rain falls soon.

LOCAL NEWS.

An order of arrest was granted yesterday by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, for the apprehension, in a civil suit, of LUIS G. DE VIDAL Y. RIVAS, father-in-law of Gen. SANTA ANNA. The plaintiff in the action is EMILIA CUPPIA, owner of a boarding-house in East Forty-first-street, this City, who alleges in her affidavits, on which the order of arrest was issued, that defendant, RIVAS, is indebted to her in the sum of $355 50, the balance of a board-bill. It was furthermore stated that Gen. SANTA ANNA and the defendant were about leaving this City for Mexico, and that the latter would take with him all his goods and effects; that there was great danger that plaintiff would lose the amount of her claim against him, unless the Court interfered and granted an order of arrest, holding him to bail in a sum sufficient to fully meet the demand. The Court, in granting the order, suggested that it was very remarkable that these Mexicans, although pretending to have funds enough to bribe the Supreme Court, could not raise enough to pay their honest board-bills. On the other hand, it is contended that these and other legal proceedings recently instituted against SANTA ANNA and his friends, have been initiated for the purpose of annoyance, and with the intention of depleting the pockets of the General—who is reported to be a man of immense wealth.

The Excise Law passed by the Legislature of this State in April last is now in a fair way of being tested, as to its constitutionality, in the Court of Appeals. The facts in six distinct cases have been agreed upon, and yesterday these facts, together with the points and arguments of counsel, *pro* and *con*, were submitted to the Supreme Court at General Term, held by Justices BARNARD, INGRAHAM and LOTT. On Thursday of this week those Justices will meet again, for the purposes of rendering a decision. The questions involved must, however, be taken before the Court of Appeals for final adjudication, let the decision in this Court be whichever way the majority decide. The object now is, no doubt, to so hasten things that the validity of the Excise Law may be passed upon during the next term of the Court of Appeals, which will commence at Albany the last week of the present month. Those who are best informed say there can be no doubt but that the Supreme Court here will determine that the law is constitutional; hence the burden of taking the cases to the Court of Appeals will devolve on the liquor-dealers.

The corner stone of the chapel of the Holy Saviour, Rev. Dr. HAWES, pastor, was laid yesterday morning. The chapel is located in Twenty-fifth-street, near the corner of Madison-avenue. It is to be completed in November next.

Seven cases of cholera were officially reported yesterday in this City and five in Brooklyn. This is exclusive of the public institutions in both cities.

The Supreme Court of this district yesterday granted a decree of divorce in the action entitled JAMES MCKAY *vs.* ELLEN MCKAY.

The Star Club of Brooklyn were beaten in a game of base ball, yesterday, by the Excelsior Club. The score stood: Excelsior 32, Star 9.

Gold was 1 per cent. easier, exchange on London easy, the money market freely supplied at cheap rates, the funds quiet, and the railway speculation better in Wall-street yesterday than on Monday.

There was rather more activity in produce and merchandise yesterday, but at irregular prices. The freight market was quiet.

Beef cattle did not sell so readily yesterday as usual. Most of the supply for the week was sold on Monday, which left nothing but rough oxen, dry, fat cows, some stags and a lot of bulls, the last mentioned being sold at 4c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. A small number of the best bullocks were sold for 18c. ℔ lb., net weight; but most of the best lots brought only 17c. 17½c., net weight. Rough and half-fattened beeves sold at 14c.@15c. net weight, the poorest at about 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. The number of beeves at the National Drove Yards is 3,190. At Hudson City Yards, the number sold amounted to over 3,000. At BROWNING'S, O'BRIEN'S, CHAMBERLIN'S yards, and in the number driven direct to butchers, we get about 650 more, which, in the aggregate, swells the figures to almost 7,000 beef cattle for the weekly supply. A wonderful effort is being made to keep up the price to the usual high standard. The cow market is dull. Calves are in moderate request, and good ones sell readily at 13c. ℔ lb. The arrivals of sheep are not so heavy as last week, numbering only 21,000 for the week's supply. Lambs and fat sheep are in excellent request, with an upward tendency in prices. Thin sheep and poor lambs sell exceedingly slow. The supply of live hogs is too large for the limited demand of this hot weather, which has caused the price to fall off a trifle. They were selling yesterday at 10c.@11c., live weight, for the best, and 9¾c.@10c. for those common to good. The number received for the week is 16,432.

NOT MUCH OF A FEATURE.—The *Tribune* says that "the feature of the New-York delegation in the Philadelphia procession was THEODORE TILTON and FRED. DOUGLASS marching arm in arm." So it would be if it were at all indicative of the spirit or purpose of the Convention. If the Southern loyalists who constitute that body, would adopt and assert the principle of absolute equality—if they would "march arm in arm" with the colored people of their own States, in their political action in convention and elsewhere, and demand for the negro complete equality—political, social and personal with the whites—their action would constitute a "feature," not only of the Philadelphia Convention, but of the political movement of the day. But they will do nothing of the kind. They will not even demand suffrage for the colored people of the South. The Northern Radicals who have gone to greet them may strive to press something like this upon them, but they will not succeed. They know perfectly well that in any such action they would not represent one man in a *hundred* of the Southern people—even of those who took no part in the rebellion; and yet all the influence their action at Philadelphia is expected to have upon Northern sentiment is to come from the *belief* that they represent the South. We do not believe that even STOKES, MAYNARD and FOWLER, from Tennessee, who finally surrendered unconditionally to the Radicals as the price of admission to their seats in Congress, will declare themselves in favor of negro equality or consent to "march arm in arm" with their colored brethren of Tennessee. Those little theatrical displays will be left to their Northern friends.

The National Union Committee.

Fifteen members of the National Committee appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, in 1864, met at Philadelphia on Monday, at the request of three of their number, and adopted the following resolutions, which are published by the *Tribune* and other papers as the resolutions of the Committee:

Whereas, The places of HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, N. D. SPERRY, of Connecticut, and GEO. R. SENTER, of Ohio, in the National Union Convention, are vacant, by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union Party and affiliation with its enemies; therefore,

Resolved, That upon proper recommendations said vacancies be filled by appointment by this Committee.

These resolutions, so far as their practical effect is concerned, are utterly null and void, and will undoubtedly be so regarded by the members concerned, for the following reasons:

1. The pretended meeting of the Committee was not held in pursuance of any regular call, and was not in any respect a meeting of the Committee at which any valid action could be taken. This was the unanimous opinion of the *eight* members of the Committee who met in this City in pursuance of the regular call.

2. A majority of the Committee was not present, and it has never before been pretended that a *minority* of any committee or association of any kind could take action which should be valid and binding. The minority which met at the Astor House, under a regular call, had more authority to act than the minority that assembled without any call in Philadelphia; and yet it declined to take any action.

3. The idea that a minority of a Committee can vacate the places of individual members, because of a difference of opinion, is ridiculous and absurd. If a minority of *fifteen* can do this, so can a minority of *eight*, or of *three*, or of *two*.

4. The statement that the three members named have "abandoned the principles of the National Union Party" is utterly untrue. There is not a single principle laid down in the Union platform adopted at Baltimore by which the Committee was appointed, to which those gentlemen do not now adhere much more closely than do those who assume to sit in judgment upon them.

5. The minority of the Committee which met in Philadelphia has no more right to make or fill vacancies in the Committee than it has to make or fill vacancies in Congress; and any action that may be taken by a Committee thus constituted will have no more validity or binding force than the rebel bonds, or Colorado JEWETT's proclamations.

The Appeal to Passion and the Dangers of the Future.

The country is endeavoring to settle one of the gravest and most important questions which nations are ever required to consider. It has gone through a long, bloody and expensive war, to maintain the National authority and preserve the integrity of the Union. It is now longing for the peace, the harmony and the restored supremacy of law and order by which the triumphant close of that war ought to be followed; and the only obstacle it encounters springs from the frantic efforts of extreme, radical and factious men in the victorious section to arouse the passions and inflame the hatreds which the war created, and which are very likely to plunge us into another war, still more bloody and terrible.

We submit to the judgment of every candid man whether the whole force and power of the Radical Party is not devoted to the single object of fanning the embers of sectional hatred, and again arraying the passions of States and of races in deadly hostility against each other. Is it not perfectly apparent that the whole drift of all their speeches, all their newspapers, all their Conventions, public meetings and public action of every kind is to fill the public mind throughout the North with distrust, suspicion and hatred of the great body of the people in the Southern States? They have an object in this, and they claim that it is a laudable one;—they seek in this way to prevent their readmission to a share in the Government,—to prolong their restoration to the Union until they can force upon them negro suffrage and such other changes in the Constitution as they desire. But without discussing this point now, what we call attention to is the *means* by which they seek its accomplishment. It is by appeals to passion—not to reason. It is by arousing hatred—not by consulting the interests of peace and harmony. The Reconstruction Committee in Congress devoted the whole session to gathering reports of outrages in the South—instances of murder, robbery and other crimes—and at an expense of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to the public treasury, published them in bulky volumes and scattered them throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, as evidences of the *political* temper of the people of the Southern States, and as proof conclusive of their unfitness to be members of a common Union. The Memphis riot was made the occasion for another inquiry and for fresh appeals to Northern distrust and hatred of the South. And the New-Orleans riot is to-day the chief stock in trade of these men—the great arsenal from which they draw their material for plunging the country into a conflagration of passion and of mutual hatred. These crimes are certainly most deplorable in every sense, and the authors of them ought to be held to the most rigid and stringent responsibility. We will join with any and with all who call upon the proper authorities to punish the guilty authors and sharers in these outrages with the utmost severity of the law.

But we protest against using them for political ends and especially for arousing political passions and sectional hatreds which may again wrap the nation in the flames of civil war. Such riots as those of Memphis and New-Orleans have nothing to do with the political temper or loyalty of the Southern States, at least beyond the immediate locality where they occurred. If they prove the danger of admitting the South into Congress, the New-York riots of 1863 prove the utter unfitness of the North for sharing in the Government. The New-York riot was far more brutal and bloody, and quite as indicative of disloyalty, as those of New-Orleans. It is utterly unjust—it is trifling with the peace and welfare of the nation, to use these outbreaks as means of inflaming sectional hatreds for the purpose of accomplishing any political object, and especially of preventing the restoration of the Union. It is the work of demagogues and not of statesmen; of incendiaries and not of patriots.

How far these reckless machinations will succeed remains to be seen. It is not to be denied that thus far they have been alarmingly effective. The agitators have aroused public passion to an intense and perilous height. They have made thousands and hundreds of thousands of candid, well-meaning men throughout the land, believe that the whole South and all the Southern people share the spirit and temper of the New-Orleans Thugs; that neither the lives nor the property of Union men are safe in the Southern States; that nothing but absolute military despotism is suited to their condition; and that they must not be readmitted to the Union or to any share in the National Government. All this is utterly, atrociously false, and yet it is producing effects hostile in the highest degree to the peace and welfare of the nation. If it continues, and if the public mind continues to be inflamed and exasperated by these incendiary appeals, it is not too much to say that we run the most imminent risk of a renewed and still more terrible civil war. Our people are far more calm and far more capable of self-control than any other on the face of the earth. But no people can long withstand the effect of such incessant and such reckless appeals to their passions,—such unscrupulous and systematic efforts to lash them into a frenzy of hatred and of fear. Popular passion is conducive to the public good so long as it is kept under the control of judgment and of reason. But when roused into a whirlwind of unreasoning resentment, it is as ungovernable as a fire that sweeps the forest, and like that fire consumes everything within its range.

We appeal to the people against the attempts of demagogues and destructives to mislead them to their ruin. We call upon them to exercise their own judgment, to sift the testimony submitted to them, to distinguish between what is true and what is false, and to act as their own reason tells them the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of the Union may require.

Mr. Beecher's Letter.

From the Springfield Republican.

The letter of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to the Committee of the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention, which we print this morning, states the argument for the immediate restoration of the lately rebel States with remarkable clearness and force. There are thousands of earnest Republicans all over the country who take the same view of the matter, and *this opinion is daily extending and gaining strength*, and yet some who assume to be leaders in the Republican Party are endeavoring to make the opposite opinion a test of party orthodoxy, and to read out of the party those who will not pronounce their new and unauthorized shibboleth. The letter of Mr. BEECHER should be to them another warning against a policy so unreasonable and so certain to prove disastrous. The Republican Party cannot afford to expel the class represented by such men as Mr. BEECHER. He does not go over to the party of President JOHNSON. He simply argues for the policy favored by the President, because he considers it right in itself and conducive to the best interests of the whole country, and *the force of his argument is not to be broken by the weak device of denouncing him as a copperhead or a traitor.* Everybody knows that it is impossible for him to be either; there is no truer friend of liberty and justice than he.

The Springfield *Republican* is a rash journal, and will get itself in trouble. The idea that Mr. BEECHER or anybody else can have an opinion of his own, not indorsed by THAD. STEVENS, Gov. BROWNLOW and the *Tribune*, without being denounced as a "Copperhead and a traitor," is a heresy which will not be tolerated. Whether Mr. BEECHER thinks a measure right and conducive to the public good or not is a matter of no consequence whatever. If he follows the lead of WENDELL PHILLIPS and the *Independent* it is all right; if he don't, he might as well be dead and—disposed of.

The idea that the Republican Party cannot afford to expel the class of men represented by such men as Mr. BEECHER, is still more preposterous. The Republican Party, as now managed, does not depend upon men; it is a party of "ideas." It needs nothing but the negro and ANDREW JOHNSON,—the one for a stalking-horse and the other to swear at. Any man, or any set of men that are discontented with this bill of fare, are much better out of the party than in it, and will be expelled "on sight." Whether the party holds the country or not is a matter of no consequence. Political success is an obsolete idea—almost as obsolete as the Union or the Constitution. What the leaders of the Republican Party are after now is negro suffrage or death—with the chance of a glorious resurrection. We exhort those "earnest Republicans" who take any other view of this subject, to meditate on the fortunes and the fate of Mr. BEECHER.

GEN. GRANT AND THE RADICALS.—The Radicals have come to the conclusion that Gen. GRANT is not the man for their purpose, and they are writing of him accordingly. His appearance with the President on the presentation of National Union delegates shocked the Radical sensibilities greatly, and his journeying with the President is the occasion for letting loose their pent-up anger. The Washington correspondent of a Radical cotemporary says of the General: "The Copperheads have got him, and the Republicans have been badly sold." "A reputation has been foolishly built up," declares the same scribbler; from which we infer that the great soldier of the Union is to be decried by the Radicals as a soldier, because they find that he is not available for their work as a partisan. Some of the Radical prints which had hoisted the name of GRANT for the Presidency have dropped it, usually without remark; in other instances avowedly because his relations with ANDREW JOHNSON are too friendly to be tolerated. We imagine that Gen. GRANT will survive the catastrophe, and may even bless his stars for the deliverance from Radical embraces. The soldier who conquered the enemies of the Union in the field, and set an example of magnanimity in his treatment of the vanquished, can hardly feel aggrieved by the abuse of the stay-at-home Disunionists. The fighting rebel he might respect; the faction that would accomplish the end of the rebellion, while claiming to be monopolists of loyalty, he cannot but despise.

VISIT OF SIR HENRY HOLLAND.—Among the passengers by the *Scotia* yesterday were Sir HENRY HOLLAND, the eminent London physician, and Mr. JUNIUS L. MORGAN, of the banking-house of GEORGE PEABODY & Co. Sir HENRY is staying with a friend, at No. 12 West Twelfth-street, and Mr. MORGAN with his son, PIERREPONT MORGAN, in Madison Square. Mr. WM. B. DUNCAN was also a passenger in the same steamer.

VERMONT.—The election yesterday resulted in the usual way—an overwhelming Republican majority. The few returns before us indicate a gain of four or five thousand over last year. The Democratic vote also appears to be heavier than in 1865. In the Third Congressional District (BAXTER's) there is no choice, the vote for the Radical and Conservative candidates being about equal.

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

Character of the Convention—Some of the Prominent Delegates—No Excitement—Probable Renomination of all the Present Officers—No Opposition to Gov. Fenton—The Party in New-York City to be Reconstructed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Wieting Hall at noon to-morrow, have nearly all arrived, and present a formidable array in numbers. The southern and eastern delegates came in at 2 P. M. on a train of twenty-three cars, and immediately took possession of all the remaining rooms at the hotels, leaving those who came in the evening to the hiring of cots or standee berths on the sidewalk. It is the common remark that this is the slimmest Gubernational Convention that has been held in the State for years. HORACE GREELEY and LYMAN TREMAINE appear to be the leading spirits, and among the lesser lights are Senators Angell, Sessions, Bell, Folger, Hait and Low; Mr. Dawson, of the *Evening Journal*; Judges Emott, Bailey and Davis, of Orleans, and James of St. Lawrence; Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, Fred. Conkling, Hon. C. T. Hulburd, M. J. Townsend, J. W. Thorn, Gen. Van Wyck, Charley Spencer and O. L. Stewart, of your city; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings, GEO. W. CURTIS, and a host of smaller politicians and officeholders. Mr. GREELEY is the chief engineer, and apparently intends to run the machine on his own hook. He has been flitting two and fro between the Globe Hotel and Syracuse House all the afternoon, drawing little knots of delighted auditors around him, to whom he expounds the dogmas of the Radical faith, and preaches words of encouragement. He looks innocent and hopeful, and those who have heard him discourse say he has unbounded faith in the future. He does not inspire a like faith in his hearers, however, and there is a general feeling of despondency and want of confidence in the success of the ticket that is to be put forth to-morrow.

The great bone of contention among the delegates is the reconstruction question—not the reconstruction of the States, but the reconstruction of the State ticket. The middle and western portions of the State are for renominating the old ticket, without change, while the eastern and New-York delegations demand a change. All appear to be willing to retain Mr. FENTON for Governor, and he will be renominated if not by acclamation, at least by an overwhelming majority; but for Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector there is a loud clamor for new men, based partly on the ground that it will strengthen the ticket, but mainly on the ground that the present ticket is sectional, and excludes New-York City and the southern counties from representation. The authors of this clamor have no objection to the Southern States being unrepresented in Congress, but the Southern part of this State must not go unrepresented on the State ticket. The Western men answer this clamor by reminding the New-York delegates that the Southern counties never give majorities for the ticket, whatever it may be; "and besides," they say, "if you retain FENTON, why drop ALVORD? and if you retain ALVORD, why drop BATES?" and so on.

There is a strong attempt being made this evening to reconcile the differences, and it may succeed. All sides desire, if possible, to avoid a wrangle in the Convention to-morrow. Should a change in the ticket be determined on, Mr. WOODFORD, of Kings County, will almost certainly get the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. He is supported by the entire New-York and Brooklyn delegations, and is as acceptable to the West as any one but ALVORD. WOODFORD himself seems to care little about it. They do not disguise the fact that they want him on the ticket mainly for his oratorical powers in stumping the State during the campaign, and he reasons very correctly that the office is hardly worth two months blowing in the open air with the chances of getting beaten at last. For Canal Commissioner, in case a change is made, Mr. GATES, of Ulster County, stands the best chance of succeeding Mr. BRUCE. Mr. DOWNING, of Queens County, and Col. BAKER, of Putnam, are the candidates most talked of, provided BATES is dropped. Some feel in favor of an out-and-out Irishman for this office, with a view to catch the Fenian vote; others are suggesting the name of A. J. DUGANNE, who is supposed to represent in some way the workingmen, and has the advantage of army service and a long imprisonment in rebel hands.

The Chairman of the Convention will probably be Judge JAMES, of St. Lawrence, or LYMAN TREMAINE, of Albany.

As to the platform, it is to be out and out Radical, and go the whole hog for Congress against the President, making the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment a condition prior to the admission of any Southern candidate. As CHARLEY SPENCER said in a harangue to the delegates on board the boat last evening, it is to be a platform on which no Johnson man can, by any possibility, stand upright. The State legislation of last Winter will be touched upon lightly if at all. The Health Bill may be indorsed, and possibly the Excise Law, with a recommendation of a slight modification in favor of the lager-drinking Teutons. The platform was constructed by Mr. GREELEY before leaving the *Tribune* office, and he has carried it in his hat ever since.

A caucus of the New-York delegation was held at the Syracuse House to-night, Supervisor STEWART in the chair, and adjourned at 10 o'clock. FENTON was unanimously adopted as the choice of the delegation for Governor. No action was taken in reference to the balance of the ticket. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to report, at an adjourned meeting to-morrow morning, a plan for the reorganization of the party in New-York City. Mr. GREELEY was called on for a speech, and congratulated the Union Party of New-York that they were for once united and harmonious, and prophesied the election of FENTON by a large majority. Mr. GREELEY is to be serenaded to-night, when another speech is expected from the steps of the Globe Hotel.

The Loyal League Convention held here to-day was largely attended, and speeches were listened to from Messrs. ALVORD, SPENCER, BRUCE and others. They bring a heavy pressure to bear on the State Convention, which is mostly exerted in favor of the renomination of FENTON and ALVORD. Gen. VAN WYCK will probably be temporary Chairman of the Convention to-morrow.

Postscript.—The Committee appointed at the caucus of the New-York delegation to present a plan for the reorganization of the party in that City have agreed upon the following, which will be adopted to-morrow morning.

Members of the State Convention to be appointed by the Convention to be held here to-morrow, which is also to select three inspectors for each assembly district, who shall enroll as members of the party only those who fully indorse Congress as against the President. An election for a new General Committee will then be held, on the basis of one member from each Assembly District, and one for each three hundred voters.

To the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The travel over the Central Railroad to-day toward this city has been large. The several principal hotels were considerably crowded by noon, and most of the politicians who arrived later had to take up quarters at the smaller public houses. Nearly four hundred delegates have been elected to the Convention which meets to-morrow, and, with but few exceptions, the various county delegations are already on hand.

The outside attendance is quite as large as usual, although one misses the faces of such politicians as Messrs. Weed, Raymond, Wakeman, Hastings, Abel, Hollis, White, Palmer, V. Kellogg, David Dudley Field and some others, who have been generally met in Syracuse on such an occasion as this. The delegates very generally speak confidently as to the success of their ticket this Fall, contending that the defection caused by the attitude of the President and Secretary SEWARD will amount to but an extremely small percentage on their total vote. There is some opposition to Gov. FENTON, based upon two or three of his vetoes of last Winter, but apparently two-thirds of all the delegates are for him, and it seems not improbable that his nomination may be made by acclamation. There is considerably more opposition to Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, and two or three candidates are made for his place. Westchester, backed by a part of New-York and some of the river counties, presents the name of CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Ex-Senator WILLIAM A. WHEELER is named by the delegates from some Northern and Western counties, and the name of GEORGE DAWSON, of the Albany *Journal*, is prominently mentioned. BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, the present incumbent, is a leading candidate for Canal Commissioner, but there is considerable opposition to him, and Dr. BATES, of Jefferson, is urged by the delegates from his section for renomination as Inspector of State Prisons. Among the most prominent new names mentioned for either of these positions is that of Col. GATES, of the Twentieth Regiment, Ulster County.

There is no diversity of opinion as to the character or tone of the platform. It will consist mainly of an emphatic approval of the tests laid down by Congress for the admission of the Southern States.

Judge JAMES, of St. Lawrence, and Speaker TREMAINE, are each named both for temporary and permanent presiding officer.

The strength of Gov. FENTON insuring his success before the Convention, the idea that no distinction ought to be made, and that Messrs. ALVORD, BRUCE and BATES ought also to be renominated, is gaining ground, and it is possible that this will be the result.

VERMONT.

Fair of the New-England and Vermont Agricultural Society.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The four days' fair of the New-England and Vermont State Agricultural Society opened this morning on the grounds of the Windham County Park Association, about a mile south of Brattleboro. The attendance was not large, the State election keeping everybody at home. The display of cattle, horses and sheep is very large, the most extensive ever held in the State, and will compare favorably with the fairs of the New-England Society held at Springfield and Concord. The fancy stock breeders of Vermont and Massachusetts contribute in some instances whole herds of their finest cattle. In the department of horses there are some of the fastest trotters New-England affords, and also some fine thoroughbreds. The fair was fully inaugurated this noon, when the President of the Vermont State Society, Judge JOSEPH W. COLBURN, spoke of the eminent place held by Vermont as a producing State, and claimed that the State and County Agricultural Societies were doing much for the general good. While the agricultural interests were preëminent, manufactures were neglected, and these were needed to keep the sons of Vermont at home. Dr. GEO. B. LORING, President of the New-England Society, will deliver his opening address at 11 o'clock to-morrow. There will be several interesting races to-morrow afternoon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Butler Accepts the Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Several hundred leading Republicans in the Fifth District have presented a written request to Gen. B. F. BUTLER to accept a nomination for Congress.

The General consents and says:

"The political opinions upon which I shall act have been very recently declared, so that it can hardly be necessary to recapitulate them here. They may be summed up in a few words: To all men justice, equality of rights and equality of protection under the law; that is, the Government of loyal and not of disloyal men. Wherever these to me axioms of political truth may lead I shall follow.

OHIO.

Destructive Storm—Railroad Bridges Carried Away.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The severe storm on Saturday and Sunday nights did considerable damage throughout this section. Deer Creek and Mill Creek valleys were completely inundated. The Elk River bridge on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was carried away; also two bridges on the Eaton and Hamilton road.

Steamboat Sunk on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Cincinnati and Big Sandy packet *Revenue*, bound for Cincinnati with a cargo of 200 tons of iron, sunk near Buena Vista in the Ohio River on Friday last. She was insured for $25,000. Her cargo will probably be recovered. No lives were lost.

Sporting Man Shot by His Mistress.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

GEORGE TRUSSEL, owner of the trotting horse *Dexter*, was shot dead in SENECA WRIGHT's saloon, to-night, by his mistress, "Irish Molly." Jealousy is the supposed cause.

New Crop Cotton.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The first arrival of new crop cotton was received here to-day by Messrs. GEORGE P. GAITHER & Co., from Georgia. It is classed as strict middling, of very fine staple.

National Convention of Segar Makers.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The National Convention of Segar Makers assembled here this morning at 10 o'clock.

Death of Milton Benson.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

MILTON BENSON, the young man shot at the camp-meeting riot, is dead.

Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 3.

The factory of P. BARMON, in this city, was burned to-night. Loss, $10,000.

From New-Orleans—Steamer Sailed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

The steamer *Mississippi* sailed to-day for New-York.

Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The cholera has nearly disappeared from the city. There have been only 13 deaths since Saturday.

National Union Meeting in Westchester.

CROTON DAM, Westchester County, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

The friends of the Union held two conventions at this place to-day. The first consisted of Conservative Republicans, which was presided over by HENRY AUSTIN, of Sing Sing; the other was the regular Democratic organization, presided over by Supervisor KNAPP, of Yorktown.

The object was to send two delegates to represent the Third Assembly District of Westchester in the National Union Democratic-Republican State Convention, to be held at Albany, and eight Congressional delegates. Each town in the District was fully represented. The two Conventions, after meeting and organizing, amalgamated, and jointly elected as delegates to the State Convention ABRAM HYATT, (Republican, of Sing Sing, and Dr. WOODCOCK, (Democrat,) of Bedford; and as delegates to the Congressional Convention LEVI HUNT, J. S. SEE, SAM. WATSON, A. H. LOCKWOOD, G. P. MARSHALL, J. M. BARD, A. W. LOBDELL and WILLIAM MARSHALL.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted amid cheers:

Whereas, We have heard with pleasure the name of our friend and former associate, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, spoken of as a candidate for the office of Governor of this State; it is therefore

Resolved, That the National Union Democratic-Republican Party of this District are unanimously in favor of the nomination of her favorite son, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, for the office of Governor of this State, and that our delegates to the State Convention are hereby instructed to use every means in their power to secure his nomination therefor.

After passing resolutions approving the course of President JOHNSON and the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, and the acts of Hon. WM. RADFORD, their representative in Congress, the Joint Conventions adjourned with cheers for JOHNSON, HOFFMAN and RADFORD.

The Southern Loyalists' Convention—Declination of a Delegate.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Saturday Sept. 1, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I see my name among the list of delegates appointed by the Republican State Committee of New-Jersey to attend the Philadelphia Convention of Sept. 3. My name was used without my knowledge or consent, and I decline the proffered office.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD W. IVINS,
Superintendent of Coast of New-Jersey.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Expiration of the Armistice Between Prussia and Saxony.

Peace Not Yet Established Between the Two Countries.

Their Relations Assuming a Warlike Aspect.

Austria Bound by Treaty Not to Interfere.

The Austrian Government Charged with Treachery toward her Allies.

The Prussian Government Indemnity Bill Passed by the Lower House.

A Telegraphic Message from Mid-ocean.

Direct Communication Between New-York and the Great Eastern.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

The Saxon Armistice Ended—Peace not yet Declared.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The armistice between Saxony and Prussia has expired by limitation. Peace is yet unsettled between the two countries, and hostilities, it is thought, may possibly occur.

The Situation Assuming a Warlike Aspect.

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 3.

Affairs in Saxony reassume a warlike aspect. The Saxon troops have been withdrawn from the Hungarian frontier, and the army is being provisioned. The treaty of peace with Prussia binds Austria not to interfere.

AUSTRIA AND HER ALLIES.

The Austrian Government Charged with Treachery.

South German journals charge Austria with a breach of the treaty with Bavaria in making a separate peace with Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck Declines to [illegible] Schleswig Deputation.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Count BISMARCK has refused to receive a deputation from North Schleswig, who desired to present a petition for the restoration of their Government to Denmark.

The Prussian Indemnity Bill Passed.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Government Indemnity Bill by a large majority.

Treaty of Peace Concluded Between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

A treaty of peace between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt was concluded yesterday.

It is said that King WILLIAM, of Prussia, will visit Holstein.

FROM MID-OCEAN.

Message from the Great Eastern, via Ireland and Cape Breton, to New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The following dispatch was received to-day, and is believed to be the first instance in which any message has been sent from mid-ocean to Europe, and thence to America, on the same day:

"ON BOARD STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, ATLANTIC OCEAN, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866.

To D. H. Craig, General Agent of the Associated Press, New-York:

We have just received telegrams from London saying there is a serious outbreak in Canada. Please advise me accurately by cable *via* Heart's Content and Valentia in regard to the same.

We expect to arrive at Heart's Content on Saturday next. All is going on well.

CYRUS W. FIELD."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 4—Noon.

Consols open at 89¼ for money.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4.

Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

The opening prices are:

United States Five-Twenties, 73¼.
Erie Railway shares, 47.
Illinois Central Railroad, 79¾.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4.

The following are the closing quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties, 72¾.
Erie Shares, 46¾.
Illinois Centrals, 79¼.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 4—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens dull. Sales are estimated for the day at 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4.

The Cotton market is dull, and prices have declined a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day were 5,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted 13d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

The Breadstuffs market is generally firmer. Western mixed Corn is quoted at 26s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

The Provision market is unchanged.

The Tallow market is firmer.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Damascus* from Quebec, has arrived.

Arrival of the Scotia at this Port.

The Cunard mail steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 25th and Queenstown on the 26th of August, arrived here yesterday.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Decline of the Empire—What the Liberals Have Recovered—Condition of the Interior—News from all Parts of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

The events of the last ninety days have sealed the doom of the usurped Government of Napoleon's planting. Matamoras, Bagdad, Monterey, Saltillo, Tampico, Catorce, Tulancingo, Zacaultipan and the whole line of the Sierra Madre strongholds have either been captured by the Republicans or evacuated by the Imperialists. Liberal bands have been recruited and placed in the field at places where the Government supposed all were loyal Imperialists. The country is literally overrun with these uprisen patriots. Wherever they concentrate, we hear of the evacuation of the Imperialists which garrison the nearest towns, and especially since the 1st of July do these garrisons always move toward the capital or coast cities, where French men-of-war secure the ports against capture.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

I translate from the *L'Estafette* of this city the following news from the interior:

"The *Periodico Oficial* of Campeachy calls the attention of the Government to the sad situation of affairs in Tobasco, and says that their only hope of relief is that the Imperial Government will dispatch a military force to secure the State from ruin and the people from suffering. Money and grain are scarce throughout the State, and constant alarm is felt over the probable invasion of the country by the guerrillas. Prieto and Garcia have made a junction of forces, and are plundering all plantations, the owners of which have professed loyalty to the Empire."

The *Pajore Verde* of this morning says:

By letters received from Jalapa, dated the 9th inst., we have the following news: "The Liberals that have been occupying Coatepec left that day for Tierre Caliente, after having sacked the whole district and seizing money and horses. The band that occupied Bauderilla have evacuated the latter place and joined their forces at Hosya."

From the same paper I take the following:

"By private letters which we have received from Tampico, we are advised that the French garrison of 170 men were allowed by the terms of the capitulation to depart with their arms and baggage to a point below the city, where they embarked on board the French man-of-war for Vera Cruz. The French Consul and French citizens remained and were not molested."

FROM THE SIERRA MADRE REGIONS.

L'Estafette of yesterday publishes some interesting news from the Sierra Madre regions, which I append:

"We believe the report is true that Martinez has entered the Sierra with 4,000 to 5,000 men. The 800 Liberals under Col. Felipe Anjeles, which arrived in front of Zacaultipan on the 29th ultimo, constituted the vanguard of Martinez's forces, and the knowledge of this by the commandante of the Imperial garrison of that place was the cause of his evacuating the city after destroying the fortifications. Thus within a very few days the Liberals have become owners of the whole Sierra Madre region, holding at their mercy the valleys of Tulancingo and all the territory up to the northern entrance to the valley of Mexico."

In a postscript *L'Estafette* says:

"We are in possession of later news from the Sierra. It now definitely known that Anjelis, Rubio, Terazas, Irenio, Cubs and other dessident (Liberal) chiefs, at the head of 400 to 500 men, occupied the City of Zacaultipan immediately after its evacuation by the Imperialists. Maitinez was far away, and we see a whole mountain region abandoned to a few half-armed and poorly disciplined troops."

A PROCLAMATION.

The *Sociedad* of this morning says that Don Florencia Antillon, of Guanajuato, left that city on the 24th ultimo, with a large number of men, and proceeded to the Liberal camp of Domenzain and Rosada, located at Piedra Gordo. From there he issued the following proclamation, having first taken command of the combined forces:

We pronounce against the usurpation of foreign Powers, and say to all that the people of the towns and country will be protected. Yet we proclaim to all the people of this State of Guanajuato that they will be most severely punished if they afford any aid to the enemies of the country. Towns that harbor and parties who aid the so-called Imperialists will be reduced to poverty and persons to prison. Our enemies have forced such a warfare upon us, and with them and their abettors be the result.

(Signed,) ANTILLON,
Commandante Superior de la Republica en Guanajuata.

THE FIGHT AT CUSTODIA.

Gen. L. De None sent the following to the *Sociedad* yesterday. It appeared in this morning's issue of that paper:

Mexico, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866.

Messrs. Editors Sociedad:

His Majesty Marshal Bazaine telegraphs me the following, which corrects the current report of yesterday that imperial arms had suffered defeat at Custodia. The dispatch reads as follows:

In the combat at Custodia the enemy lost 206 men in killed, three of which were chiefs. Torre Blanclo escaped. He was not killed, as first reported. We took 15 prisoners, and have sent them to San Luis Potosi.

On the 13th inst., Col. Don Miguel Lopez, at the head of the Empress' Regiment, met the forces of Bostenes Escandon, killed 50 men, 10 officials, and captured 130 horses.

On the 14th inst., Chaver's troops left Aguascalientes to attack Antillon at Cachupines. Antillon fled with four officials, leaving his command to seek safety in flight. L. DE NONE,
Chief of the Artillery and Staff of Bazaine.

THE VALLEY OF TOLUCA.

The *Pajore Verde* thus describes the situation in the Valley of Toluca, 45 miles only from the capital:

"The greater part of the past week," says a correspondent, "has been occupied by the march of 500 Liberals, under the command of Gomez Galardo and Ugalde, from Lamillas to this city (Toluca.) The Liberals are now within the strongly fortified town of Zitacuaro. Other bands are at work doing us untold damages. The valley is seemingly alive with them. We hear of a large body at Temascaltepec, another at Sultepec, and so on."

In Metepec the people have pronounced against the Government, and nominated for their commander the old chief Abraham Plata. The men have gone to the Sierra Mountains to organize. They levied forced contributions at all the *haciendas* they passed.

In our city the Common Council have made a forced weekly loan of $3,500, in order to make up the defalcation of the Custom-house. We cannot believe that the Emperor will approve of this proceeding. All parties are levied upon at the rate of four dollars a thousand, and the tax is to be continued until the amount behind-hand is paid up.

Military Movements—General Concentration of the Liberal Forces in the Interior—They Have Three Ports Open on the Pacific Coast.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

By the ordinary stage mail on the 17th inst., I forwarded to the Times all the news from the 10th inst. up to that date. The *Extraordinary Courier*, with the foreign mails for the steamer *Manhattan*, departs at 12 M. to-day for Vera Cruz. An unusually large escort will be sent with it to-day, on account of the danger of its being captured by the Liberals, now threatening Puebla and Orizaba.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The *Pajore Verde* of to-day says that "Don Porfirio Diaz, with all his forces, is moving in the direction of the City of Puebla from the south."

La Sociedad of yesterday says: "News from the interior, dated the 4th inst., is that Saltillo, capital of the State of Coahuila, was evacuated the preceding day by the French forces. We are ignorant, says the correspondent, whether Monterey was abandoned at the same time or preceding that event."

A letter from Peñon Blanca to the *L'Estafette*, dated the 4th inst., says that the Imperial Mexican garrison at Cuencames, and the French garrison at Aviles, had evacuated those points and concentrated at Durango City, capital of the State of Durango. There are now 4,000 and upward of Imperial troops in Durango.

A letter from Durango of the same date says the garrison there has been greatly reduced by the departure of Gen. Castagny with a large body of men for Zacatecas. The latter capital city was in danger.

The Liberals in Durango occupy the districts of Massimi, Oro, Jude Remedios Mesa and Sic. Pereira, with his forces, are established or encamped on the plantation of Ramos.

L'Estafette of yesterday says: "The movements made by the Liberals for a general concentration in the interior is, we think, the plan of the Juarists for advancing a general insurrection. Juan Alvarez, with his forces, has arrived at Mescala in Guerrero."

Mescala is a small city, situated on a tributary of the Rio Balzas, nearly equally distant from Ojaca and the City of Mexico. The large army of Pintos that Alvarez is known to be at the head of, makes the above-mentioned movement one of importance. His forces and those of Porfirio Diaz are now only twenty-five leagues, or about sixty-eight miles distant from each other.

MANIFESTO OF GEN. LOSADO.

La Sociedad yesterday published a manifesto of Gen. Losada, dated San Luis Nayarit, July 19, 1866. The General had a command of 7,000 native Imperialists under his command a few months since. But instead of prosecuting a campaign against the Liberals in Sonora and Sinaloa, he marched to Tepec with his forces, and has remained there in masterly inactivity ever since. In his manifesto which the *Sociedad* publishes, he declares his dissatisfaction with the Imperial Government, and declares his intention to retire to private life without further hesitation. He complains of slights and delays which have fettered him and prevented the accomplishment of brilliant achievements. He thanks his superior officer, the General commanding that department—the Fourth Military District—for recent offers the latter recently made him, and adds: "There are not now any troops under the authority of the Imperial Government which I would command."

Neither Imperial nor Liberal authorities, as far as is now known to us, understand what Lozada means by his sudden retirement. *L'Estafette*, referring to the manifesto, says:

"The influence of this Chief throughout all the mountain regions is very great. We are not authorized to say that Lozada is now in an attitude of enmity against the Empire, because we do not exactly understand his position. None can understand him from his expressions, to be either for or against the Empire. There are many thousands of Indian warriors in the mountains whom we hope the Government has not made our enemies through Lozada, for they are a very powerful force."

The same *L'Estafette* on Saturday published among other notices from the Pacific Coast, the confirmed news that the Liberals have now three ports opened on the Pacific. "Altata, the largest and most important, is at the mouth of the River Imoyal. Navachiste and Apabambo are the others. They are constantly receiving contraband of war without molestation. The squadron on the Pacific Coast is altogether inadequate to protect us against such advantages to the enemy."

THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The inauguration of the first grand division east from this city will take place on the first of next month. One hundred and ten miles of track will be laid and the road placed in fair running order by that date. This completes the third part of the whole road called the Third, or Valley of Mexico Division. Adding to the length of this division the seventy-five miles of road running westward from Vera Cruz, and we have 185 miles of this gigantic work completed. The remaining 100 miles, beginning at the Puebla Junction and reaching to Cordova and a little beyond, is very difficult to construct; the whole distance is a mountainous country. Three years more are required to complete that portion called the Middle Division.

THEATRICALS.

The people say here that this class of amusements were never so popular in Mexico as at present. All of the three theatres, *Imperial*, *Principal* and *Iturbide*, are densely crowded every night that there are performances. There are in each performances on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights, also at 4 P. M. On Sundays each give what is called an extraordinary performance.

At the grand Teatro Imperial we have a dramatic company from Madrid, Spain, under the direction of Don Joaquin Argona.

At the people's favorite theatre, the *Principal*, Senorita Concha Mendes, a Mexican lady, is creating a great sensation. She is certainly a most superior and clever actress, and promises to become the brightest star in Mexican theatricals as the Senorita has in opera singing.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Business at Shanghai and Yokohama.

San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 3.

Business at Shanghai, July 7, was dull, in consequence of continued unfavorable European advices.

Yokohoma dates to June 26 state that the new crop of tea had arrived, but found few buyers.

California flour was quoted at Hong Kong, July 12, at $7 50@$8 50 per half-barrel; California wheat $1 91 per 100 pounds; No. 1 China rice $5 per picul; No. 1 China sugar $8 40 per picul.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Indications of a Considerable Republican Gain—A Small Gain in the Democratic Vote—No Choice in the Third Congressional District.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The annual election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, and members of the Legislature in this State took place to-day. The Republicans voted for Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, for Governor, and the Democrats for Chas. N. Davenport, Esq., of Whitingham. We have secured this evening returns from about thirty towns, embracing about one-tenth of the vote of the State.

The ballot stands thus far as follows: Dillingham, 5,149; Davenport, 1,895. The same towns last year gave Dillingham 4,658, and Davenport 16,659. This vote indicates a gain to the Republican majority in the State over that of last year of about 5,000. Of the towns heard from on the Governor vote, all report Republican members of the Legislature but two. The Senate will, as usual, be unanimously Republican.

In the Third Congressional District, where a hard fight has been going on between the rival Republican candidates for Congress, there is no choice. As far as heard from, the two candidates, Hon. Pontus Baxter and Hon. Romeo H. Hoyt, are about even. In the other two districts the Republican nominees are elected by handsome majorities.

MICHIGAN.

State and Congressional Nominations.

Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Hon F. C. Beaman was nominated by the Republicans of the First Congressional District National Union State Convention held here to-day. They put the State ticket in the field, headed by Gen. A. S. William for Governor.

Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Hon. F. C. Beaman was nomiated by the Republicans of the First Congressional District to-day.

The National Union State Convention, held here to-day, but a State ticket in the field, headed by Gen. A. Williams for Governor.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT

Second Day's Proceedings—McCarthy Beaten by Daniels, Phelan by McDevitt, Frawley by Foley, Tieman by McDevitt, and Daniels by Harrison.

At the afternoon session of the billiard tournament yesterday, the playing was even superior to that on the opening night. Especially brilliant were the games between Michael Phelan and John McDevitt, and Philip Tieman and Mr. William Wicks, the latter one of the most expert amateur players in the States.

The trial of skill between champions T. McCarthy and E. Daniels, the former of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the latter of Boston, Massachusetts, was first on the programme. It proved a very exciting contest, both players exercising their judgment quite as effectively as their hands, in their attempts to place the balls as unfavorably as possible for each other. Perhaps no game was ever played in which a greater regard for "safety" was manifested by both contestants, brilliancy being made altogether subservient to strategy. The consequence was that the game which fluctuated considerably, one player being now ahead, and in the next moment the other, lasted 1 hour and 43 minutes, and the average of the winner was confined to 9 points to a run. The official score, a part of which is given below, records that McCarthy banked six times, nine times played deliberately for safety, and five times went into a pocket off of a count; and that Daniels, the winner, banked twice, played "safety" twelve times, and once went into a pocket off a count.

McCarthy.—5, 0, 20, 8, 2, 4, 34, 10, 10, 3, 0, 33, 3, 13, 1, 24, 1, 5, 45, 2, 3, 5, 2, 19, 6, 24, 0, 5, 0, 12, 2, 8, 8, 10, 0, 13, 1, 1, 19, 3, 10, 15, 2, 1, 0, 6, 1, 0, 2, 6, 31, 0, 0, 0. Total, 434. Highest run, 45. Average, 7 49-55.

Daniels.—4, 5, 1, 16, 3, 80, 2, 8, 2, 4, 15, 0, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 9, 18, 0, 7, 6, 0, 0, 16, 0, 11, 1, 34, 18, 7, 2, 5, 8, 11, 50, 48, 0, 17, 2, 4, 20, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 15, 0, 2, 0, 0, 32—Total, 500; highest run, 80; average, 8.50-54. Referee, Henry Griffin, of Utica.

In the game between Tieman and Wicks which followed, Tieman made the handsome run, unusually large for a full-sized four-pocket table, of 179, and averaged 31¼ in a string of 250 points, winning by 189. The game between McDevitt and Phelan was a fitting finale to the afternoon's entertainment, McDevitt making as his best a run of 181, and an average of 28½, and beating his opponent 242 points.

In the evening the attendance was quite large and eminently respectable, and included upward of twenty ladies. The great attraction was the game between John Frawley, champion of Ohio, and Thomas Foley, champion of Illinois. Up to the last hundred these players ran along at equal pace, the calls of the marker seldom announcing a difference of more than eight or ten points in their scores. When the relative positions were: Frawley, 372, Foley 360, the latter made his largest count, 65. This gave him an advantage that he never lost, and in his 58th inning he was declared victor, the announcement being hailed with lively satisfaction from all parts of the hall. Many a Buckeye was thus despoiled of his treasure, and more than one New-Yorker came to grief. It is not unlikely that a match will result from this contest, Frawley having some time since made such a proposition, and Foley, as is well-known, being quite willing, if not "eager for the fray." The official of the game is as follows:

Foley—0, 9, 21, 0, 18, 2, 1, 9, 3, 22, 7, 8, 11, 4, 3, 10, 9, 13, 14, 2, 2, 12, 8, 0, 0, 10, 33, 2, 22, 10, 0, 9, 11, 0, 0, 3, 5, 14, 1, 38, 4, 0, 2, 0, 5, 3, 65, 0, 8, 0, 2, 2, 2, 9, 6, 48. Total, 502.

Innings, 58. Highest run, 65. Average, 8 38-58. Banks, 3. Safety-plays, 6. Pockets off count, 3.

Frawley.—2, 0, 8, 4, 0, 0, 12, 0, 2, 66, 0, 2, 6, 0, 17, 18, 2, 0, 35, 0, 2, 2, 8, 2, 0, 8, 0, 0, 20, 2, 8, 1, 59, 0, 3, 54, 2, 2, 0, 2, 10, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 9, 3, 0, 0, 2, 4, 1, 0, 3, 3. Total, 388. Innings, 57. Average, 6:46:57. Highest run, 66. Banks, 3. Safety-plays, 2. Pockets off count, 4. Referee, C. O'Connor.

Tieman and McDevitt next crossed cues in a game of 300 points, which McDevitt, playing with remarkable steadiness for him, won by 126 points. His average was 17, and best run 80. Tieman's best was 91.

An exhibition game of 100 points, between E. D. Daniels and A. H. Harrison, which the latter won in a counter by 84 points, terminated the proceedings of the day.

To-day, among the regular games, will be one between A. H. Harrison, champion of Missouri, and G. B. Hubbell, champion of Connecticut; another between Dion and Daniels, and a third between Frawley and Plunkett.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.—Mr. Jefferson made his reappearance Monday night at the Olympic Theatre after an absence of five years. He selected a new version of "Rip Van Winkle," by Boucicault, as the play in which he should first solicit the old-time indorsement of his friends and admirers, and at the opening of the doors a rush of people great and mighty was made, which soon filled the vast auditorium and made the vaporic condition of the atmosphere as perceptible as it was uncomfortable. A more brilliant or enthusiastic audience never greeted man or woman than that which clapped and stamped and shouted and hurrahed and cheered and hi-hied when Mr. Jefferson, as the lazy rascal *Rip Van Winkle*, rolled upon the stage last night. The ovation continued about five minutes, and necessarily affected the welcomed-home, even to the point of nervousness and momentary embarrassment. Mr. Boucicault is a very clever playwright, but he has spoiled "Rip Van Winkle." He has eliminated several effective situations, and inserted any amount of senseless dialogue, simply that Mr. Jefferson may be kept longer on the stage, and shine most constantly as the very bright and quite particular star. Mr. Jefferson labors under a heavy weight in the new *rôle*; he affects an unnatural quiet of manner, which, becoming monotonous, induces weariness and suggests night-caps long before 11 o'clock. No one will deny the power of the actor in certain well-defined characters; but no one can with truth assert that this power was manifested last night in a single scene, save and except only the recognition situation, where *Rip Van Winkle* and his daughter (Miss Newton) meet and nature asserts her rights. That point was admirably worked up and most effectively delineated, so that the audience, already restless, gladly availed itself of the opportunity to drop a noisy tear. Mrs. Saunders, as the wife of *Rip*, was thoroughly admirable; if he was a *Rip*, she was a ripper. Miss Newton, as the daughter, looked well and did the little assigned her quite creditably. Mr. Stoddart, as the scoundrel landlord and brutal husband, made himself the leading figure in several of the best scenes. The children, *Little Hendrick* (Miss L. MacCormack,) and *Little Meenie*, (Miss Marie Le Brun,) well deserved the cordial recognition awarded them. The play will run well. Mr. Grover has produced it carefully, mounted it with his usual liberality, and cast it admirably; but it cannot compare with the old version, and that was not the most entertaining work on the stage by any means. Mr. Jefferson may well conclude, after the reception given him on this occasion, that he still lives, and lives too in the very hearts of his friends.

The house was equally crowded last night, and Mr. Jefferson's reception was quite as cordial and enthusiastic as before. The personation of Mrs. Saunders deserves renewed commendation, that of Mr. Jefferson, though beautiful in its naturalness, was spoiled by the intolerable stupidity of the *rôle* he is obliged to vivify. On Wednesday (this) and Saturday afternoon, the "Ice Witch" will be given, with the charming Webb sisters, the graceful danseuse Miss Wood, the long-bearded Teutons, and the statuesque Miss Newton being, as before, in the cast. "Rip Van Winkle" every night.

New-York Theatre.—Our greeting to the new theatre was, with the rest of the amusement notices, crowded out yesterday by an unavoidable pressure of other matter. The enterprise was successfully launched upon the wave of popular favor on Monday evening, in the presence of a most encouraging audience. The bill presented a comic drama, entitled "Old Phil's Birthday," and the well-known, well-worn extravaganza of "Lola Montez." Neither piece is of marked interest, but each is well sprinkled with comic situations and opportunities for emotional display. The house and the company, however, were the main features of attraction on the first night, and it is fair to assume that the acknowledged managerial experience of Mr. Baker will suggest to him the exact type of entertainment desired by the people to whom he appeals for support. Mr. Baker, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Humphrey Bland, Miss Cole and Miss Mandeville were in the "Old Phil" cast, and to the versatility, not to say extreme agility, of Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal was intrusted the skillful manipulation of the Lolian absurdities. The company has many strong points, and a few weak ones. When Mark Smith returns and takes upon his own broad shoulders the pathetic and the humorous, we shall expect some weeding, but as a whole the organization is efficient, and will be popular. Mr. Eichberg's part of the programme *in futuro* is looked for with great interest. He has a good orchestra; his operas are already favorites with the public; he is to be provided with a more than ordinarily proficient *personnel*, and will do much toward rendering the New-York Theatre a place of universal resort. The house was gloomy when a church, flauntingly dismal when first it renounced the sobrieties of the faith and aped the pomps and vanities of the world, but may now well claim to be considered a pleasant *symposium* and an agreeable audience-room. Last evening the house was well filled. Mrs. Gomersal, who is a rare combination of actress and singer, has made a decided hit. The bill for this evening is attractive.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Gotthold, a new face among us, made his first appearance in a part of any prominence at Winter Garden on Monday night. The vehicle of introduction was a play "by an American author," in a prologue and three acts, entitled "The Charlatan," which is founded on the life and adventures of the noted adventurer Cagliostro. The "author" is a well-known gentleman of this City, and we presume he would not thoroughly indorse the pretentious claims and assertions of the less careful programme. The "Charlatan" is not new in plot, incident or language. It is either a free translation of a French play of that name, or a simple arrangement from a novel of the same title published, if we remember correctly, in or about the year 1838. The compiler or translator is entitled to whatever cleverness there may be found in the arrangement for the stage, if indeed the arrangement is not taken from the French play. We fail to see why a translator or adapter cannot be content with the credit, literary and pecuniary, that follows the successful production of a translated or adapted play, and we never could understand the morality of programme writers and advertising agents who sanctioned the making of statements utterly at variance with the truth. Mr. Stuart has mounted the play with his customary liberality, and his cast embraces several very excellent names. The pronunciation of Mr. Gotthold is peculiar, and not always defensible. His face, figure, and voice are good; his elocution defective; his manner is easy, and practice on the Metropolitan boards will make him an acceptable actor. Miss Hattie Thorne as *Annetta* looked prettily, dressed elegantly and acted passably. Davidge, Andrews and Duff are always good—no one else particularly attracted notice. The "Charlatan" has many elements of success. It needs to be pruned of certain French freedoms that are distasteful to the severe morality of American and English audiences, and certain matters that in its present form must present themselves offensively might easily be toned down to the orthodox average of American usage without injuring the saliency of the play a whit. The audiences on Monday and Tuesday nights were surprisingly large, and we are sincerely glad that prosperity accompanies the maiden effort of the unannounced but well-known "author."

Barnum's Museum.—Last evening, before a large and necessarily enthusiastic audience, a sensational drama, in three acts, entitled the "Lone House," was produced at the Museum. Messrs. Levick, Clarke, and Brooks, and Mesdames Prior, Brooks, France, Clarke, and Masson are in the cast. It is full of blood and thunder, trouble and grief, fighting and death, but winds up with a most extraordinary and wholly unexpected *dénouement*.

Thalia Theatre.—The best acting in this City last night was that witnessed by the large and fashionable audience at the Thalia Theatre. Mad. Scheller and Miss Hesse were the brightest and most charming of interpreters in "Der Beste Ton;" a jolly German comedy in four acts, by Dr. Toepfer. Mad. Scheller, who looked sweetly, was dressed faultlessly, and, it is needless to add, acted with great spirit and *élan*. Miss Hesse was intrusted with a mischievous, rollicking *rôle*, full of fun and frolic, that carried the audience to a pitch of enthusiastic applause, and resulted in a call before the curtain. The male characters were equally well acted. To-night an interesting drama, "The Manufacturers," and Grandjean's elegant comedietta, "Bertha's Piano," (Mad. Scheller as *Bertha*, will be produced.

Brooklyn Academy.—The fall season of Messrs. Stuart & Tayleure, under the immediate management of the latter, opened at this house last evening, with Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss E. Johnson, Messrs. Collier, Young, Phillips and others, in Miss Mitchell's specialty "Little Barefoot." The house was crowded: the audience being of that peculiar type foundry only in the City of Churches. The drama was admirably cast and thoroughly well acted. Miss Mitchell was cordially received and carried through her charming *rôle* in her usual pronounced and starry style; Miss Johnson, who is one of the most gifted and most surely rising young ladies on the stage, did the little assigned her as *Rose* in such a manner as merited and received the kindest encouragement and recognition of the house. We are pleased to note that the Academy, which has just emerged fresh and clean from the brush and broom, is as attractive and wholesome as on the night of its inauguration (what a night that was; also, speech.) The new scenery, by Calyo, so far as heard from, is admirable. To-morrow night, Miss Mitchell, who has grown fat and more bewitchingly jolly during her Summer tramp, will appear in the "Pearl of Savoy."

St. Louis, Sept. 3, '66.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Learning that a report of my death from cholera has been circulated in your city, and has appeared in most of the daily papers, I will feel obliged if you will contradict the same, as I am happy to say that "I still live." Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER LEACH, Druggist.

The Twisted-Loop Stitch.

What it is—And What it Makes.

The State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, in their published Report say: "We will remark that the stitch made by the Willcox & Gibbs *is very different from any other single-thread stitch—as all the loops are* TWISTED, *and drawn down smooth into the goods.*"

The Scientific American says: "The stitch made by this machine is *new and peculiar*. It is called the '*Twisted-Loop Stitch*,' and requires but one thread to form it; producing thereby—*a beautiful, elastic, and durable seam—which is so strong that a piece not half an inch long, cut from it,* CANNOT BE PULLED APART!"—*Advertisement.*

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 4—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Lehman and two servants, G. Muller, E. Cleveland, Geo. Tatham, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Raimmond, Miss Hammond, Mr. Murray, Mr. Meyer, Mrs. W. G. Moorhead and servant, Miss Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marks, Mr. Kirkland, Mrs. Lindell, Master January, Miss Davis, Miss January, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart and two children, Mrs. Jacoby, two children and nurse, J. Loeb, Mr. Gibson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Gibson, Mr. Rodman, Mrs. Bowdoin, Mr. Rosenwald, Mr. Perry, E. Greenfield, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann, 3 children and servant, Miss Blow, Miss Leclere, Mr. Lazarus, Mr Kennedy, Mrs. Adams, Miss Leyland, Mr. Wyckoff, Mr. Whiteman, L. Moses, A. Hart, Mr. Oppenheimer, A. Tinn, Mr. F. W. Koch, Mr. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rice, 2 children and servant, Master B. Pritoe, Miss Minster, Mr. and Mrs. I. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Loeb, three children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, child and nurse, Miss Draper, Mrs. Dieden, James Koch, Mr. Bateman, Miss Hess, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, D. H. Graeffe, J. D. Schultze, S. O. Griggs, R. A. Samuel, Mrs. Crow and daughter, A. Quackenbush, Miss Dinkelspiel, J. Floyd, D. Haddow, J. Miller, D. Cohen, Mr. Medina, Charles Dalrymple, Baron Mackay, Mrs. J. McCreery, 5 children and servant; Mrs. Weir and 2 children, W. Crow and son, F. Sheppard, Sir H. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Eatton, Miss Cameron, Miss Wheeler, H. G. Wheeler, D. M. Quackenbush, L. G. Starr, Miss Austey, Miss Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Mr. Camp, Jr., Mr. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Camp, J. S. Morgan, B. Duncan, Mrs. Conche, Miss Lewis, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Newton, Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Struthers, Mr. Vandenhoff, J. H. Croney, J. E. Caldwell, J. A. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Trautman, Mr. and Mrs. Fell, G. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Coggill, G. W. Wright, C. F. Smith, Miss Scott, Miss L. Cooper, G. A. Heam, Jr., H. O. Camegy, J. Wetherell and friend, Mrs. Tiffany and son, Mrs. Josephthal, Mrs. W. H. Fry, H. Rosenwald, S. Dansig, Rev. R. Lea and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Whyte and 2 sons, Mrs Strause, G. W. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott, Mr. Barney, Mr. Blow, J. M. Sheldon, J. L. Danagh, Rev. Dr. Quackenbush, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and 2 children; Mrs. A. N. Beckwith, child and nurse, Mr. Beckwith, Jr., Miss Beckwith, W. Sanderson, G. A. Esser, J. T. Lee, W. H. Taylor, Rev. T. A. Griffin, L. H. Redner, J. Gardner, A. Walker, J. Locknart, Mr. Hill, William Brown, Mr. Delaplaine, H. Cohen, R. Barbour, J. R. Griffiths, W. B. Shaw, Edwin Fox, Wm. Prentice, A. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jay, Mrs Rosenthal and servant, Sir David Wedderburne, Miss Koester, J. A. Scott, D. Robinson and son, Henry Vincent, L. Lewis, E. Friedman, C. Pohl, Ensign Macdonald, T. J. Ingersoll, J. Hoaig and Brother, W. Kenncy, Rev. R. J. Paven, Ensign Lindoe, A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, C. Hamond, Fred. Bredt, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Beechinor, C. Wiemich, Rev. P. F. Healy, N. Hodgson, Mr. Goodwin, Miss Pattersoa, Total, 264 passengers.

In steamship Manhattan, from Vera Cruz—W. W. Maurice, A. Bundebber, Geo. W. Carye, A. Morris, H. Chanotian, W. Wiseman, Mr., Mrs. and Master Wharton, Judge Oldham, Louis P. Levy, L. Lorinski, Mr. Markram, M. W. Palario, Mr. and Miss Delkis, A. Morales, P. Lynch, Juan Rodriguez. From Havana—Mr. and Mrs. T. Hill, F. Romero, A. F. Schurnot, J. Hodge, J. Brod, Miss Y. Monahan, J. Hernandez, J. Lavaile, J. Sanchez, F. Bombalia, F. P. Salas, E. W. Bringdon, J. Vega, M. Carillo, J. Rosas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 30 | Sun sets..... 6 26 | Moon rises... 1 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 48 | Gov. Island. 5 37 | Hell Gate.... 6 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Nightingale, Carpenter, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune steamship Co.

Ships Bridgwater, Sisson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co; Alexandra, Crosby, Antwerp via Philadelphia, Edmiston Bros.; Free Trade, Smith, Hong Kong, Merchant & Carman.

Barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Peep o' Day, (Br.,) Johnson, London, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Watchmate, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., D. Starr & Son; Martha, Grace, Jacksonville, J. Moore & Co.; Signal, (Br.,) Snow, Genoa, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Express, (Br.,) Fritn, Halifax, Moss & Ward; Alfred, Hufnagel, Baltimore, Lunt Bros.; Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Scofield, Stamford; Lucy A. Blossom, Hodgden, Brunswick; Early Bird, Rogers, Brazos, Texas, Ellery & Avery; S. T. Keese, Kirch, Pernambuco and Bahia, Witham & Ogilvie; Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; W. K. Chapman, Cole, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Reward, Masters, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Island Queen, Tollinsbee, Richmond, Thayer & Sargent; Three Sisters, Simmons, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; E. Washburne, Lines, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 25, and Queenstown 26th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 27, lat. 51 28, lon. 15, passed bark Fame, of Dublin, bound E. 28th, lat. 51 20, lon. 18 22, at 5 P. M., passed an Inman steamer, bound E. 31st, lat. 48 11, lon. 42 11, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. Sept. 1, lat. 47 04, lon. 50 25, at 8:30 A. M., passed brig Mary, of St. Johns, N. F., bound W. Sept. 3, lat. 42 29, lon. 62 50, at 8:30 A. M., passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 42 16, lon. 63 30, at 7 A. M., passed steamship Teutonia, bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz and Havana 90 hours, with mdse. and passengers. Sept. 3, lat. 37 41, lon. 74 20, saw the masts of a wreck, one mast-head apparently burned, and in an upright position; the other apparently afloat. It is very dangerous, as it lies in the track of vessels outward and homeward bound. It bears W. ½ N. from Chincoteague, 51 miles.

Steamship Alabama, Pendleton, Savannah 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 2d inst., 5 A. M., passed steamship San Salvador, 40 miles N. of Hatteras. 3d, 2 P. M., lat. 37 40, lon. 74 20, passed Bremen bark No. 203, bound S.

Steamship Granada, Bursley, Charleston Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 30 miles S. of Cape Lookout, passed steamer North Point; 25 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Starlight. 2d, at 2:30 P. M., off Cape Henlopen, passed brig Manlius, all bd. S. Off Absecom, run into a dense fog, which detained the ship many hours.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Morehead City, N. C., 72 hours, with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Bark Emilie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 284 passengers to Charles Luling. While towing into Quarantine, came in collision with pilot-boat Abm. Leggett, No. 4, carrying away a portion of the bulwarks. The boat lost bowsprit and cutwater.

Brig J. Leighton, (of Harrington,) Leighton, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Jas. Moore & Co.

Brig Garibaldi, (Br.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Munzinger & Pitzippio.

Schr. Village Belle, (of Halifax,) Doyle, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to J. L. Overton.

Schr. C. & E. Brooks, Brooks, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Barnes, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. E. Van Cleaf, ——, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vale, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Vintage, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Croman, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Porter, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. R. C. Lane, Lane, Fall River.

BELOW—Brig Emma G., (of St. John, N. B.,) from West Indies.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 4—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship New-England, from Liverpool; bark Gipsey, Newcastle.

Miscellaneous.

Picked up on Sunday, Sept. 2, 20 miles S. E. of the Woodlands, by pilot-boat Christian Bergh, a buoy, marked thus: "New-York Submarine Co., Aug. 17, 1866. Please do not remove this buoy."

Spoken, &c.

City of New-York—ship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 11, lat. 48 02, lon. 25 54.

Calhoun—ship, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 2, lat. 40 10, lon. 70 30.

Tangier—ship, from New-York for Melbourne, Aug. 10, lat. 8 N., lon. 40.

Foreign Ports.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Caroline and Asia, at Deal; Teresina, at Exmouth; Rattler, at Bristol.

Arr. from Boston, Beaufort, at Deal; Sussex, at Queenstown, (master drowned.)

Arr. from New-Orleans, Salvadora, at Barcelona.

Artificial Paddings are absolutely ruinous to the beauty of the form. Use Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the natural beauty on physiological principles. Depot 363 Canal-st.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Mothers, during your Child's Second Summer, you will find MRS. WINLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

Cramps, Cholic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

As a Hoof Ointment, Dalley's Galvanic HORSE SALVE is unequaled. Its popularity is steadily increasing, as it cures everything it professes to. Galls, scratches, sores, swellings and bruises are safely and rapidly cured by this salve. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Poisoning the Blessed Air!—This is what the imitators of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS are doing with their atrocious compounds. The Health Commissioners should look to it. It is their duty to abate ill-smelling nuisances.

A Beautiful Suit of Hair Covers a multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, is soothing to a nervous temperament, unequaled as a hair dressing, keeps the scalp clean, thereby strengthening and promoting the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Amos Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder cleanses the mouth, arrests the decay of teeth, and perfumes the breath. It has been used by our best citizens twenty-five years. Manufactured at No. 73 East 12th-st., where testimonials from eminent chemists and others can be seen. Druggists and trade supplied.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments: INCOMPARABLY THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE. ELLIPTIC S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—It has no rival. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Marsh's Radical Cure Truss Office No. 154 Fulton-st., two doors from Broadway.

Out.—Knox's Fall Hat for Gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch SewING MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 94 Bowery, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Anthon—Turner.—At Christ Church, Cooperstown, on Thursday, Aug. 30, by Rev. S. H. Synnott, John H. Anthon, of this City, to Catharine S. Turner, daughter of Henry Scott, of the former place.

Fletcher—Bright.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Mr. Charles H. Fletcher to Miss Mima Bright, all of New-York. No cards.

Hannah—Mitchell.—On Wednesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Rev. J. L. Corning, George Hannah and Mary Isabel, daughter of George Mitchell, all of the above-named place. No cards.

Moore—McDonald.—At the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. F. Bottome, of Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, Mr. Robert M. Moore to Miss Virginia McDonald, (daughter of the late Wm. McDonald,) both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Barker.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4, Isaac O. Barker, in his 64th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Bennett.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son, Thomas Bennett, No. 213 Fulton-st., New-York, William Bennett, of Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Burnham.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, F. L. Talcott, Tubby Hook, Col. James C. Burnham, of a lingering illness, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and those of his brothers-in-law, F. L. Talcott and A. J. Mullany, and his friends, civil and military, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Michael's Church, corner of 100th-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

Cashman.—On Monday, Sept. 3, in her 17th year, Ella V. B., adopted daughter of Daniel Cashman, and granddaughter of Nicholas R. Van Brunt.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, No. 102 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Clark.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, William D., son of Hugh M. and Mary Clark, aged 1 year, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, Thomas Doody, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 177 Front-st., this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Gilman.—At New-London, Conn., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 3d, Samuel Gilman, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 29 West 20th-st.

Earle.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, John L. Earle, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

Kellock.—On Monday evening last, James R. Kellock, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, George Kellock, No. 123 West 15th-st.

Leon.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, at Long Branch, Alexis Leon, M. D., of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier Church in West 16th-st., on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated.

Philadelphia and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Moffat.—At Long Branch, on Monday, Sept. 3, Julia A., widow of the late William B. Moffat, M. D., of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Martine.—On Monday, Sept. 3, Caroline Oliver, daughter of the late John Martine, aged 44 years, 6 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Hudson City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Phyfe.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 4, Martha, widow of J. Mason Phyfe, and daughter of Wood Gibson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 42 West 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Pierson.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 3, Francis Vinton, infant son of Charles H. and Fannie M. Pierson, aged 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 242 Hicks-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock.

Sands.—On Monday evening, Sept. 3, at No. 23 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, after a short illness, Maria Hill, second daughter of the late Joseph Sands.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

Sanford.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 2, John Sanford, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral ceremonies at his late residence, No. 18 Elm-st., Newark, at 1 o'clock, and at the Union-st. Methodist Church at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 5. The friends of the family and the Masonic Fraternity are invited to attend without further notice.

Salisbury.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, Geo. Edward, son of the late Henry Salisbury, aged 23 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Smith.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, Mr. Jess. Smith, aged 61 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.

Walton.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, William S., only son of William M. and Frances C. Walton, aged 11 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 34 East 28th-st.

Westerman.—In Whitehall, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 18, E. L. Westerman, aged 34 years.

White.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, Charles Walter, only child of Charles and Martha White, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 West 36th-st.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 81.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Sept. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the New-York Hospital, aged about thirty years, slim built, dark curly hair, hazel eyes, short face, goatee and whiskers, about of a week's growth, large ears, prominent aquiline nose. Clothes at the Hospital, New-York. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, the Doctor has opened now his new, spacious and comomdious Consulting Rooms at

NO. 251 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST.,

where he will receive and attend all sufferers from diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND CATARRH,

as well as diseases of the Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither time, expense nor labor to bring to still greater perfection his new invention,

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For the cure of all diseases of the THROAT, asthma, affections of the VOICE, BRONCHIAL and pulmonary complaints, disordered functions of the digestive organs, shortness of breath, COUGH, all distressing affections of the LIVER, weakness of the NERVES, general debility of the whole system.

DR. VON EISENBERG will continue to give that attention and assiduous care that he has hitherto done in all cases placed under his treatment, and which has gained for him the golden opinions from the public.

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FALL—1866.

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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, as the result of recent negotiations, having secured large additions to the extent of its lines, feels warranted at this time in offering to the public, in accordance with a well matured plan, the benefits arising from increased facilities and uninterrupted telegraphic communication between all parts of the country, in an equitable and discriminating reduction of rates to liberal patrons of the telegraph; and it is hoped and expected that the advantages to be gained by the adoption of a uniform telegraph system, and the removal of barriers to unbroken communication—caused by and consequent upon separate and conflicting interests—while it works a permanent benefit by producing increased reliability, will enable the company to offer from time to time additional inducements to the commercial public.

On actual payments for this line made after Sept. 1, 1866, during any single month, by any individual, firm or corporation, for telegraphing (on his or their legitimate business,) the following rebates will be paid by this Company:

On payments during the month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.

On payments during the month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.

On payments during the month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.

On payments during the month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.

On payments during the month of $1,500 and less than $2,000, 25 per cent.

On payments during the month of $2,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates will be furnished by Office Managers, which being signed by the applicant, and indorsed as to correctness by the Manager, may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, who will authorize payment for the amount found to be due in accordance with the foregoing schedule.

J. H. WADE, President.

MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, to attend the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867, is respectfully requested at the office of the United States Agent, No. 40 Park-row, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to examine the preparations for the Exposition on the part of the United States.

By request of one of the Commissioners.

J. C. DERBY, United States Agent.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1866.

BOKER'S BITTERS,

For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED LINE.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

TO

THE MINING REGION

AND

THE PACIFIC STATES.

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AND

EXPRESS COMPANY

having consolidated the property of the "OVERLAND STAGE LINE" and the "OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY"—comprising all the overland stage lines running west from the Missouri River—and largely increased and improved their stock and coaches, and reduced their rate of fares nearly 25 per cent., will run a

DAILY LINE OF COACHES

to all the principal points in the gold mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon.

They are now running daily coaches from KEARNEY in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from OMAHA; and also from MANHATTAN, Kansas, making close connection with the railroad from ST. LOUIS, and at LEAVENWORTH with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and by the "Smoky Hill Route" to

DENVER, COLORADO,

And thence to

SALT LAKE CITY, IN UTAH:

Thence connecting with their line of coaches for Virginia City and Helena, in Montana; Boise City in Idaho; Walla-Walla, Dalles City, and Portland, Oregon.

At Denver City, Colorado, connecting with their double daily line of coaches for Central City, Blackhawk and Empire City.

Passengers for New-Mexico and Arizona also connect at Denver with a tri-weekly line of coaches for Fort Union, Taos, Santa Fé and other points in those Territories.

Passengers for Nevada and California connect at Salt Lake City with daily coaches for Austin, Reese River, Virginia City, Nevada, Humboldt and San Francisco, California.

RATES OF FARE.

Between Omaha and Denver, or between Leavenworth and Denver	[illegible]
Between same points and Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Between Denver and Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Between Salt Lake City and Boise	[illegible]
Between Salt Lake City and Virginia City	[illegible]
Through tickets from the Missouri River to Boise and Virginia City	[illegible]

TIME:

To Denver City 5 days,
To Salt Lake 9½ days,
To Boise 12½ days,
To Virginia City 13 days,
To San Francisco, 18 days.

A treasure and freight express, carried on mail time, in charge of trustworthy and competent messengers, to all of the above-named points, and an express wagon will be sent tri-weekly from Leavenworth for ordinary express packages.

For further information,

Apply at the office of the Company,

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SATURDAY.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
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POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD UNION JOHNSON ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union electors of the Twelfth Ward convened at Washington Hall, Harlem, on Monday evening, Sept. 3, for the purpose of organizing a Union Johnson Association. Stephen Van Nostrand, Esq., was appointed President; C. A. Bunner, Henry Schubert, Vice-Presidents; P. W. Rhodes, B. De Forest, Secretaries; William H. Hamilton, Treasurer.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. H. W. Genet, C. C. Carpenter, A. C. Flanigan, Archibald Phillips, Wm. H. Williams, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee retired, and during their absence the assemblage was addressed by Wm. T. Jennings, Esq. The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, The factious and fanatical course of the majority in Congress and their adherents, would sooner or later plunge our beloved country anew into the horrors of civil war, and initiate in our Southern States a bloody struggle for supremacy between the white and black races;

Therefore, we, the Union Electors of the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, do hereby unite in condemnation of this unconstitutional, inhuman and suicidal policy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hold this to be a self-evident proposition, that no State can be deprived of its equality and constitutional rights in the American Union, and that to admit the opposite is to give color to secession and sanction the dissolubility of that Union.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the patriotic and judicious action of the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August last, and desire to unite with our fellow-citizens who inderse the principles there enunciated, irrespective of their previous political associations.

Resolved, That in ANDREW JOHNSON we recognize a worthy successor of an illustrious line of patriots and statesmen, and that in claiming for the States once unhappily estranged from their true relations in the Union, we consider that our President has discharged his solemn duty to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously and heartily adopted, and signed by nearly one hundred persons.

At the close of the reading of the above resolutions, Mr. A. C. Flanigan was called upon and made a most able and impressive speech upon the great questions of the day. It was a thorough, comprehensive and searching analysis of the radical destructive doctrines, and during its delivery was loudly applauded.

On motion,

Resolved, That a meeting of the association be held on next MONDAY EVENING at the same place, for the purpose of perfecting the organization, and to make preparations for a grand public demonstration.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Times and *World*.

STEPHEN VAN NOSTRAND, President.
C. A. Bunner, Henry Schubert, } Vice-Presidents.
P. W. Rhodes, B. De Forest, } Secretaries.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE citizens of the Twentieth Ward, irrespective of party, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock, in the large hall, corner of 8th-av. and 35th-st., for the purpose of completing the organization of a National Union Association for the Twentieth Ward.

THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Chairman pro tem.
John Cragen, Secretary pro tem.

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SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, Payable in Gold, ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

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TO OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS AND STEAM POWER, ENGINEERS, &C. The subscription books of the AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the National Bank of the Commonwealth. Aug. 30, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn. No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, held this day at the office of the Company, pursuant to a call therefor, the following gentlemen were nominated as Trustees for the coming election, to take place at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 14th September, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year:
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, WM. G. LORD,
COR. H. DELAMATER, C. F. TIMSON,
JOHN CROMBIE.
The following gentlemen were also nominated for appointment by the Trustees to increase the number to seven:
JAMES McMASTER and COLL. J. TURNER.
For Inspectors of Election,
JAMES R. STEWART, J. R. HILLS,
JOHN H. BROWN.
For a Committee to solicit proxies to support the above ticket, J. O. STEVENS, D. FISHER and JAMES McMASTER.
[Signed] J. McMASTER, Secretary of the Meeting.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE of the holders of more than one-half of the bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, secured by the first mortgage of the said road, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:
Resolved, That inasmuch as the Trustees under the mortgage have advertised the road for sale at public auction, on the 20th of November next, and it is desirable that the remaining bondholders should sign the resolutions previously adopted by us, and coöperate in all matters tending to advance our interests as bondholders, and enable us to realize the amount due us, they be invited to call at the office of Hon. HENRY BUIST, No. 49 Broad-st., and attach their signatures to the said resolutions, with a statement of the amount of bonds held by them respectively.
J. REID BOYLSTON, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 90 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1866.
THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER Railroad Company are now prepared to deliver the new bonds for the old issue, in conformity with the reorganization agreement of Feb. 1, 1866.
Holders will please call on the Trustee, M. R. JESUP, at his office, No. 84 Broadway.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, BANKERS and Brokers, on account of rebuilding at No. 52 Wall-st., have removed their office to No. 63 Wall-st., where they will be happy to receive orders for the purchase or sale of United States and all other Stocks and Bonds.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. [illegible] Beekman-st.. Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111⅝	112⅛	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, '81	111⅞	112⅛	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108⅞	109⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	112	112⅓	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅞	109⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112⅛
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅓
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105⅛	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108⅞
Gold	146¼	146⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
August, 7-30	106⅞	107⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107⅞

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Henry Clews & Co., BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Benehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of election. The transfer books will be open from the 6th to the 13th September.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 27, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Annular Drill Company of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. JULIUS W. ADAMS, President.
JOHN F. TROW, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 31, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON QUEENS COUNTY Bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the Village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, On sums from $1 to $5,000. THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.
The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
FIRST FALL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT THEIR STORE, NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1866, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., when they will offer a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter goods, comprising almost every style and quality; also a large invoice of stock goods in good order.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866, At 1 o'clock P. M., At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,) By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, ABOUT 2,000 BALES MOBILE AND GULF COTTON
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, black walnut suites in plush and reps, black walnut library and dining-room suites, extension tables and buffets, in walnut and oak; elegant rosewood and walnut centre-tables, walnut and enameled chamber furniture, wardrobes, secretaries, Turkish lounges and chairs, hall-stands and other elegant furniture; the whole comprising an elegant variety of first-class goods, and to be peremptorily sold without reserve. A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thomas B. Pitman, Esq., Administrator:
150 shares of Bank of America, $100 each.
410 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants' Exch'e National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, AT eleven o'clock, within the store,
17 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
400 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance cargo of brig Ee, from Palermo.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, also the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.
2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, beans, sugar and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, beans, sugar and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."
Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between First and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flaging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.
Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.
There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS.
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.
Personal inspection of the mines invited.
Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES REES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,16[illegible] Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10. E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE. A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination. For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. WATERBURY, CONN. The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. "THE SERAPEIUM," No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 260 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY. The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. —Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—THE DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers. Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reöpen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HALL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West [illegible]d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 261 and 263 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores. Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B. Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN. The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE. At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES' MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17. For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn. For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS, NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST. English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ HENRI Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

ELOCUTION. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL. TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE. An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE, Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, English and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10. Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reöpen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, (Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-fourth academic year Sept. 10, 1866. Circulars at book-stores or at the Institute.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866. For circulars, address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, Under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.
CARD FROM PROF. BASSINI.
MY DEAR SIR: Desiring to coöperate with all the influence I can well command within the circle of my scholars and friends in establishing in this country Mr. Cheve's incomparably superior method of teaching the theory of music and sight reading, I take the liberty to address you this. It is my opinion that all that is needed to make it popular is to let the people know it. Having been myself a student of the Ritmography and Cheve's system, I have had opportunity of appreciating their merit.
I am, Sir, yours truly, C. BASSINI.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.
Signor BORRA will return to this City by the 5th of September. All who desire a thorough musical education, with less outlay of time and money than by any other method, are advised to confer with him before engaging elsewhere.
N. B.—His arrival and the place where an interview and circulars may be had will be duly announced through the Press. References and testimonials of the very highest order.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations. Term opens Sept. 18. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department No. 445 West 72d-st.; Young Gentlemen's Department No. 367 West 23d-st.; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. A preparatory class for small children, from 5 to 7 years of age, will be added to the already existing six classes in each department. A complete course of gymnastics, including dancing, will be taught, under the special direction of Mrs. LIDDY PLODTERLL. Circulars may be had at the Institute. The principals will receive applications for day as well as boarding pupils from Monday, Sept. 3. H. GERCKE, ROSALIE F. HEUMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of Law Faculty.

A LADYLIKE, COMPETENT PERSON is wanted to take charge of and instruct two young children in a family expecting to pass the Winter in the South. To a person of refinement, and possessing the necessary accomplishments, music, French, &c., a comfortable home and liberal remuneration is offered. Address G. S. C., Box No. 3,228 Post-office.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE (connected with the Mercantile Library) Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, is now open to the public for thorough instruction in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Business Routine. This College offers peculiar advantages not obtainable elsewhere.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S COMmercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Business Affairs. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 5 will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH day-school, No. 25 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. References: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, A. S. Hatch, Wm. Jennings Demarest, E. S. Archer, L. P. Crane, M. D., Floyd Bailey.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, A. M., Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE MISSES STERLING'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, (removed from 28th-st., New-York,) will reopen on MONDAY, 24th inst., in 140th-st., east of Alexander-av., North New-York.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

MISS RODGERS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies and children, No. 323 Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its sixth yearly session Sept. 18.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reöpen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,1[illegible]2 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFF[illegible] will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on [illegible] of September, at her residence, No. 106 West [illegible]d-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] West 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND EXPERIMENTAL Farm, near Northport, L. I. Parents and guardians of boys will ascertain terms, &c., by addressing J. HENDERSON, Northport, L. I., N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form*. Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching music, French, Latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY TO TEACH her native language, French and music, also needlework and embroidery; the lady will be required to reside in the Institute. Apply at No. 175 West 39th-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS. APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, We will exhibit our FALL IMPORTATION of FRENCH CORSETS and FRENCH BALMORAL EMBROIDERED MUSLIN and NEW SHAPE SKELETON SKIRTS, MISSES CORSETS and SKIRTS in EVERY SIZE. We have also just received four cases of CHILDREN'S WAISTS, of a new and improved make. CORSETS and SKIRTS made to order. GAYNOR, IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER, No. 765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS. FROM AUCTION AND PER LATE STEAMERS, A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR GOODS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION. WHOLESALE BUYERS INVITED TO CALL AND SEE SOME SPECIAL ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE. N. B.—FULL SUITS MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. "Now is the best time to buy."
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS .... only $3 50 per pair
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS ...... only 5 00 per pair
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS ...... only 6 00 per pair
HEAVY ALL-WOOL WHITNEY BLANKETS, extra size ...... at 7 00 per pair
EXTRA HEAVY BLANKETS ...... at 8 50 per pair
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
We are now opening a splendid stock of NEW BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, NEW AND FASHIONABLE FANCY DRESS GOODS, FRENCH MERINOS AND POPLINS, NEW CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS. W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

WET LINENS! WET LINENS!
WE SHALL OFFER THIS MORNING, NINE CASES of superfine quality FRONTING and SHIRTING LINENS, of the celebrated brand of James & Robert Young, Belfast, Ireland, having been damaged at the late fire at No. 5 College-place, and sold at auction on Monday on account of the Insurance Companies. W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY. FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., NOS. 334 AND 336 BROADWAY, Have openings for parties thoroughly posted in the above business. Engagements commencing immediately or previous to Jan. 1, 1867. Applications to be made by letter only, with reference.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS—SLIGHTLY damaged by fresh water, are offered at a great reduction in price, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS AND BONNETS—Also Pattern Bonnets and Gladiators, Turbins and Willow Feathers. L. BINNS, millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan. Great bargains this week. Velvets by the yard, retail and wholesale.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.
GEORGE MANLEY, having associated himself with ALEX. W. HARVEY, of Buffalo, will continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business under the firm of GEORGE MANLEY & HARVEY, at No. 34 Broad-st.
GEORGE MANLEY, New-York.
ALEX. W. HARVEY, formerly of Buffalo.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of W. & C. K. Herrick & Co., will hereafter conduct the wholesale stationery and fancy goods business, foreign and domestic, at No. 75 John-st., under the firm name of W. N. DICKINSON & CO.
WM. NOBLE DICKINSON.
JAMES M. COLEMAN.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled, "Of limited partnerships;" that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CLAPP & GRINNELL; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling stocks, bonds, securities and gold and silver coin and bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said WELLINGTON CLAPP and GEO. B. GRINNELL are the General partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of $50,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and that the said partnership commenced on the 3d day of September, 1866, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1869.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1866.
WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEO. B. GRINNELL, General partners.
HORACE F. CLARK, Special partner.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DRAPER, HYDE & STURGES is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
FRANK E. DRAPER,
RALPH M. HYDE,
JAS. T. STURGES.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of DRAPER, HYDE & OWEN, for the purpose of importing and selling buttons and trimmings for clothiers and tailors.
FRANK E. DRAPER,
RALPH M. HYDE,
WM. H. OWEN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARacter, and willing to devote his whole time, to join the advertiser in an established book-publishing business. $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in the business will secure to the party a well-paying interest. References given and required. Address BOOK-PUBLISHER, *Herald* Office. No agents need apply.

$10,000 TO $20,000 IS WANTED IN an established manufacturing business for an entire monopoly of one of the most staple articles of trade. Capital is only required to extend the business almost without limit. Address G., Box No. 2,1[illegible]3 Post-office.

TO SELL—AT MODERATE PRICE, A PATENT right of a highly-recommended domestic vapor bath apparatus. Samples and instructions can be seen at F. YOUNG'S, M. D., No. 412 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., from 12 to 2 P. M.

EUROPEAN STYLE GLASS LETTERS, richly gilded; unsurpassed for beauty and economy, beyond ordinary gilding. Glass signs, numbers, frames; labels, wood, foil and other sign letters. Agencies established; samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED—DEMOREST'S infallible watch guard, simple, secure, ornamental and convenient; price 25 and 50 cents each; sold at all the jewelry and fancy stores, or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain UNITED STATES PASSPORTS through JOHN LANKTREE, Lawyer and Notary Public, No. 15 Centre-st., near the City Hall, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MOST CURIOUS BOOK IN America, containing authenticated autographs of Pope Pius IX. and prominent Cardinals. To be seen at DECHAUX'S, No. 17 Howard-st.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE [illegible] all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 2[illegible]8 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 53
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 53
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA EMBARK at 11 A. M. 5th instant, from the Company's wharf, Jersey City.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA...Lewis.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA.....Frowse.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
SCOTLAND.....Hall.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
HELVETIA.....Ogilvie.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$100
Through Passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway or No. 50 North River, as follows:
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.....Sept. 5
MALTA.....Sept. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 60 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAMSHIP MALTA WILL DISCHARGE Under general order at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, THIS WEDNESDAY, 5th September. Goods will be received per Steamship Malta 14th August, and per *Niagara* 17th August, have arrived per *Malta*.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class iron steamships ARAGO and FULTON will leave their pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in connection with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
HOMEWARD.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 25 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Otago, Aspinwall, July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 30.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 40 days.
Wellington to Panama, 16 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Panama Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 32 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.—Under contract with the Governments of the United States and Brazil for the carriage of the mails, will dispatch one of their new, first-class steamships, each over 2,000 tons burden, on the 22d of each month, commencing in July, from the port of New-York, for the following named ports, at the following rates of passage, payable in coin:
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
New-York to St. Thomas.....First Cabin $80
New-York to Para.....First Cabin 150
New-York to Pernambuco.....First Cabin 170
New-York to Bahia.....First Cabin 170
New-York to Rio de Janeiro.....First Cabin 200
Steerage at half these rates; meals included.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, for
SAILING DAYS.
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. ——.
SEPT. 5.—SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEIR, connecting with the Steamer of Sept. 11.
SEPT. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
SEPT. 15.—GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LOTHROP.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; the 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steamships from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of September 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
FARE AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia.....$27 00 | West Point.....$38 00
Augusta.....27 00 | Montgomery.....41 00
Atlanta.....34 00 | Mobile.....51 95
and New Orleans, $55.
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD,
and MONTICELLO, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
FARE AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia.....$27 00 | West Point.....$38 00
Augusta.....27 00 | Montgomery.....41 00
Atlanta.....34 00 | Mobile.....51 95
and New-Orleans $55.
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—PASSAGE $25.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. L. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6. City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
ALBEMARLE, Capt. ——,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
THE OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COGGINS,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ROANOKE, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 113 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Macon.....$27 | Eufaula.....$35 | Montgomery..$41 00
Columbus.....35 | Atlanta.....34 | New-Orleans..51 95
which includes charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 8.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. N. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. P. GAGEN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLARD, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY WITH THE MINIMUM OF WEIGHT AND PRICE. DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 436 East 10th-st., New-York.

GORDON'S PORTABLE SELF-FEEDING drilling machine: the best in the market for light drilling in metals; a useful tool for jobbing mechanics. Can be had at all tool stores and of the undersigned at No. 213 9th-av. A. GORDON.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 19,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. ex. Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the city.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Passengers by this line will connect at Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton with trains received every day. Passengers for Montauk and freight taken to New-York direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Pike-slip, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight—night bills, 12½ cents; tight bills, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. FARRAR, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M. | Monday, Sept. 3, 1¾ P. M.
Tuesday, " 4, 11½ A. M. | Tuesday, " 4, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, " 5, 12½ P. M. | Wednesday, " 5, 6 P. M.
Thursday, " 6, 1 P. M. | Thursday, " 6, 6¾ P. M.
Friday, " 7, 3 P. M. | Friday, " 7, 4¼ P. M.
Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 73 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. ——— CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed unsurpassed for any boat ever on the route, will leave the above pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer METAMORA, as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 11 A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 4, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, " 5, 12 M. | Wednesday, " 5, 5¾ P. M.
Thursday, " 6, 1 P. M. | Thursday, " 6, 6¾ P. M.
Friday, " 7, 3¾ P. M. | Friday, " 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, " 8, 3¾ P. M. | Saturday, " 8, 7 A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Dey-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Verplanck's, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and Troy. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant sidewheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Canal-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MOORE & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. S. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 4 P. M., and 37th-st. Slip, East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare 50 cents. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 East River, (foot Catharine-st.), at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer C. H. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 36 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA, Capt. Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Sandy Beach, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-burgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 41, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Cozzens' Dock, Rondout and Kingston, landing at The steamer MARY POWELL, Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FIRST PICNIC EXCURSION OF LINCOLN Council No. 10 U. L. A., THURSDAY, Sept. 6, to Dudley's Grove. Steamer S. O. Pearce will make landings as follows: 9th-st., E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., 8; Peck Slip 8½; Pier No. 1, N. R. 8¾; Morton-st. 9. Barge Walter Sands will lay at Morton-st. The national flags of all republics and struggling republics will be thrown to the breeze.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Hudson River Suspension Bridge, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad, at Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany and Troy with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping cars attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
8 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every evening for Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant sidewheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Canal-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
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OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. S. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 4 P. M., and 37th-st. Slip, East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare 50 cents. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Hudson River:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
6:30 A. M.—Way Train to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 15, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., for Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for North Side and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Side and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:30, 4:25, 5:25 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 5:12, 4:25, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

CLOTHING.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
(Junction of 3d and 4th avs.)
NOW OFFER
Their new and desirable Fall STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860, ALL WOOL
BUSINESS SUITS
$18, $20, $25 and $30.
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AT SAME REDUCTION.

PRINTING.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, PRINTER, NO. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway. Job and card printing, in all its branches, neatly and correctly executed at reasonable rates.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 261 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR country seat at Montclair, N. J., consisting of 17 acres of ground, a roomy, modern house, in excellent repair, on elevated ground, gardener's cottage, carriage-house and other outbuildings, ground of standard fruit-trees, vineyard and arbor, well laid-out garden, stocked with groups of fine ornamental trees and shrubbery—all in the very highest State of cultivation—will be sold, or to a respectable and responsible party. Gentlemen wishing to secure permanently or temporarily a superior country home, unsurpassed for healthfulness and fine landscape view, within one hour's ride by rail from the city, will find it in their interest to call on the premises on Mr. WEISMANN, Montclair, N. J. Particulars may be obtained from G. TALLERMAN & CO., No. 20 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, 17 LOTS, WITH stable and dock, at the foot of 121st and 122d lots on 123d-st., north side, near 2d-av.; house and lot houses and lots on same side, between 2d and 3d avs., on 122d st. Also, the Connecticut Hotel, at Norwalk, Conn., now occupied by Capt. John Burk; terms easy. Apply to P. & W. HARDENBROOK, 123d-st., near 2d-av., Harlem.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND nearly laid out in lawn and flowers; variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery; house two-story and attic, with two-story wing; broad piazza on south side; good garden stocked with Fall vegetables, fruit trees and berries; stable and gas-house; station, five minutes' walk. For particulars apply on the premises, or by letter to Box No. 129 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late JAMES C. RICHMOND, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 4 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO HORTICULTURISTS AND FARMERS.—The celebrated Premium Tennessee Fruit and Nursery Farm of J. W. Dodge, containing 650 acres, at Cressvill, county seat Cumberland County, Tennessee, near junction of Cincinnati and Chattanooga and Nashville and Knoxville Railroads, and on Nashville and Knoxville post-road, (known as "Pomona,") is peremptorily for sale to close estate. For particulars inquire of CLINTON RICE, Attorney, No. 20 Broadway

OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale or rent may dispose of the same by leaving description of premises with the undersigned for advertisement in September Catalogue. Those who have previously registered their property will oblige by giving notice of any change in price. ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE OWNER OF THREE COUNhouse, barn, &c., with choice fruit, shade trees, &c., about 15 acres, consisting of cottage, barn, and nursery of great variety of fruit, $25,000; and one of 80 acres, extensive improvements, for $15,000. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND BUSHWICK INLET (BROOKLYN, North 12th and North 13th sts., fronting 23 feet on East River; size, 220x267 feet, with right to fill out 300 feet further into the river. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN., ONE of the most desirable country-seats to be found, containing twenty acres of excellent land, all productive, with large gothic house and good barn and carriage-house, located 1¼ miles from depot. For further particulars inquire of E. K. HAIGHT, with G. W. Moore, Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL AND MUST be sold; that splendid first-class 2-story brown-stone front basement and cellar; it is on the main entrance to the Central Park and will be sold $3,000 below the present cost prices; this is no humbug; immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains 3 acres, one acre of land, with new barn, carriage-house, &c., and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$4,000 WILL BUY A VERY BEAUTIFUL, healthy located farm of 46 acres, 3 miles from Spring Valley, N. Y., 30 from the City, by the money; a great bargain, as the owner received it through a mortgage foreclosure. F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR Hamburgh Station on the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COUNTRY HOUSE on the high ground at Boiling Spring, New-Jersey, eleven rooms, three acres of land, 20 minutes from Broadway—Erie Railway. The best $12,000 place in the suburbs of New-York. Apply to GEO. F. & F. WOODWARD, Editors of the *Horticulturist*, 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, commutation tickets WELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONtaining 25 acres, beautifully situated on the Boston turnpike road, within one mile of Mamaroneck depot, commanding a view of Long Island Sound for many miles; terms moderate; for further information apply to H. WASHBURN, No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat, about 3 acres, good house, grounds filled with fruit and shade trees, near the Episcopal Church immediate possession; furniture if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 2 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, fully and elegantly furnished, replete with modern improvements, and within one minute's walk of 4th-av., for sale; terms moderate. Inquire 8., 17 Williams, Room 30, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREEstory basement house, centrally located; now rents for $1,000; price $7,000. For particulars inquire of WM. H. READ, butter-stand Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York, before 1 P. M.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY, NEW, CONpect Park, Brooklyn.
Avenient and desirable in all particulars, near Prosterms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

IN THE BEST AND HEALTHIEST part of Brooklyn, a two-story and attic frame cottage, with extra ground, stable, &c., within fifty yards of the Fulton or Atlantic avenue cars. Address A. Z., Box No. 2,174 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 65th-st.; 4 stories brown stone; will be sold very low, with immediate possession. Apply to J. &J. FENTRICH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains 3 acres, one acre of land, with new barn, carriage-house, &c., and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

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THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

to the Southerners themselves if the Northerners were let in at the present time.

Several delegates inquired if the Northern delegates would participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

Gov. FLETCHER said they certainly would not. The Northern delegates would simply sit in the Convention, and when its deliberations were over they would all have a good time together. [Applause.]

After further debate Gov. FLETCHER's resolution was adopted and the following gentlemen were appointed: Governor of Missouri; Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia; Mr. NEWNESS, of Kentucky; Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia; Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. CRESSWELL offered the following resolution, which was referred under the rules:

Resolved, That the Union Party of the Southern States accepts in all its length and breadth the political platform offered to the nation in the amendment to the Constitution by our late wise and patriotic Congress, and are opposed to any additional requirements for the immediate admission of the late rebellious States.

SECESSION.

On behalf of the Georgia delegation the following was offered and referred under the rules:

We forgive and forget the wrong of Secession, but do not propose to make it meritorious; we propose to ignore it but not to reward it; we propose to accept and reward men who stand upon their own merits, and not in the wrong of secession; we propose to admit into the delegation those who renounced in good faith the dogma of State authority as opposed to national authority, and are also willing to stand on the republican doctrine of impartial suffrage and equality before the law.

Several gentlemen arose and announced that their States indorsed the above.

SUFFRAGE.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That suffrage is a sacred privilege, not an inalienable right, and is a privilege which should be conferred on none but the loyal and intelligent.

A DISPATCH FROM DETROIT.

Immense enthusiasm was created at this point of the proceedings by the following dispatch, which was sent up by a delegate, Mr. FULTON, of Baltimore, to be read:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1866.

G. C. Fulton, Esq., Delegate to Convention:

A dispatch from Detroit says that GRANT and FARRAGUT have arrived at Detroit, having left the Presidential party. (Signed,) W. W. FULTON, Agt. Associated Press.

The delegates arose *en mass* and sent up cheer after cheer for GRANT and FARRAGUT, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and other national airs.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

RECEPTIONS AND SPEECHES.

The Journey from Cleveland to Detroit.

[Our report of the Presidential journey on Monday was much abridged for lack of room. We give herewith the remarks of the President at various places, as sent by the Associated Press reporters, omitting only the descriptions of decorations and the speeches made at him by local dignitaries.]

AT ERIE.

The President said: FELLOW CITIZENS: I am not before you on the present occasion for the purpose of making a speech, but simply to tender you, through your honored representatives here to-day, my sincere thanks for the welcome you have given me on this occasion and those who accompany me. If I was disposed to make a speech time would not permit—nor would my voice, which has been greatly shattered since I left Washington. But let me say to this vast assembly here that I am a citizen of the United States, and I have been trying to discharge my duty as your Chief Executive in such a way as I believe is best calculated to preserve the Constitution and the Union of these States, and bring about the reconciliation of our people. [Cheers.] The very highest ambition of my soul is so to administer the Government as to preserve the integrity of the Union. [Cheers.] I do not come here to-day as a partisan. I do not come before you as a citizen or as your Executive head with ideas only co-extensive with twenty-five States, but I come with principles and views coëxtensive with the thirty-six stars upon that flag. [Cheers.] I come to call your attention to the Union of these States, and to the Constitution which our fathers framed and which they handed down to us; a legacy impressing upon us the obligation to preserve it through all time. ["Good" and cheers.] In taking upon myself the discharge of my duties, the people required of me a solemn oath that I would see the Constitution of my country faithfully executed, and I have lived to see it done. [A voice, "You have done it," and cheers.] Notwithstanding a faction independent of the Government, in an effort to deny a part of the States their representation, has intended to drive me from the faithful discharge of my duty, [A voice—"They can't do it,"] I tell you all the powers of earth and radicalism combined cannot do it. [Great cheering.] If it is my life they ask; if it is my blood they want as a last offering upon the altar of my country, they can take it. [Cries of "Good."] Why, fellow-citizens, because I have dared to stand up with the distinguished gentleman from the State of New-York (Mr. SEWARD) and others in support of my country, I and they have been denounced as traitors and recreant to party—[cheers]—yes, recreant to party. When your country is at stake, they talk party, when your Union is imperiled, they talk party; when infractions are being committed upon your Constitution, they talk party. I say, give me my country, and it was suggested on Saturday last by some one, "let party go to the devil." [Cheers.] Country is above party. Stand by the Constitution and the Union and all will be well. [Cheers.] They have charged me with being a traitor. If I was disposed to play the traitor, if I intended to be a Marc Antony and make an oration over the dead body of CÆSAR, I could do it. But now let us talk fair. They talk about traitors and treason. Why, my countrymen, who have we here to-day? Who is it that stands before you now, (turning to Mr. SEWARD,) hacked and scarred by the assassin's knife, and he, because he has stood up for his country's cause, has been denounced as a traitor. If I were disposed I could exhibit his bloody garments, and show the holes where the knife entered. [Three tremendous cheers were given Mr. SEWARD.] And yet he, gentlemen, who periled all that the Union might be saved, is denounced as a traitor. In bidding you farewell, let me place in your hands the Constitution and the flag of your country, not with twenty-five, but with thirty-six stars. [Cries of "That's so."] Take the flag which has waved in triumph over every battle-field, and take the union of these States in your keeping, and if necessary, join hand and hand in a fraternal hug. Gather around the altar of your country, lay them upon it, and swear by the gods that all shall perish in the dust together, but that the Constitution, the Union and the flag shall be preserved. [Cheers.] Your country is in your hands, and in your hands I have always had confidence it would be preserved. And let me ask you in this [corner of Pennsylvania; here in the Keystone State, are you going to be recreant to your Government now? [Cries of "No, never."] No, I know you will not be, although partisans who want place, or have place and are afraid of losing it, are clamorous. I tell you to look to your country and to your country's interest, and not to partisans who have their shackles upon your limbs. Now, good bye, and may the blessings of Heaven rest upon this people and on a prosperous country. [Cheers.]

The President then looked at the bouquet he held in his hand, and said:

The women, God bless them, we need, and I think we have their influence for this cause. Yes, the women, God bless them, and if I were disposed to be facetious or poetic, I could say some pleasant things to them. As pure in thought as angels; but to know them, is to love them.

Three cheers were again given.

Secretary SEWARD was called for and spoke as follows:

It will be impossible for me to make a speech here to-day, and it is a vain effort to try. Understand that you have two party conventions in session here to-day politically opposed to each other. Will you tell me what one of them is for? Union. Well, what is the other one for? [Somebody in the crowd suggested "disunion," but Mr. SEWARD did not adopt that answer to his question.] Why, the other one, too, claims to be *for* Union. I don't know which is which, but when two Conventions of two parties come together and are both for the Union, that shows very clearly the fact that the paramount question of the day is Union, that there are no other important questions intervening, and that both parties must go for the Union. I therefore understood the issue to be, which party is for the Union. I suppose the President and myself, and those who are associated with us in the Cabinet, are understood to be for the Union, and that those who are opposed to us claim that they are more and better for the Union than we are. If they are more and better friends for the Union than we are, all I have to say is, "give them your votes." If, on the other hand, we, the National Union Party, are for the Union more than they are, then I expect you will give us your votes. Did you ever hear of ANDREW JOHNSON or WILLIAM H. SEWARD proposing to take one star from the thirty-six? Did you ever know that he or I did not stand resisting at the perils of our lives in the field of battle or in the midnight visit in the chamber of the assassin, all danger to those stars. They are all kept there. Who kept them there? Was it the last Congress or the present Congress that kept them? What act has that Congress done to recognize those States? What act has not the President done? To do so he has reorganized them, and their Representatives stand at the door of the Capitol. It wants but one thing more to bring them all in, and that is the only thing we cannot do—the representation in Congress, which in return for taxation, Pennsylvania, New-York and every other State enjoys. That is the simple issue. What does Pennsylvania want to crowd out ten States from the Union for? They tell me I cannot have the votes of Pennsylvania. This I tell you—do your best, and try. They cannot have the vote of the State of New-York, anyhow. South Carolina and Virginia tried to go out of the Union and abandon New-York, but they failed in it. If Pennsylvania chooses to follow her present leaders, and make the experiment of disunion, I have no objection, but we will bring you back the same as we did South Carolina. [Laughter and cheers.]

AT ASHTABULA.

ASHTABULA, Monday, Sept. 3—6:30 P. M.

A large crowd greeted the Presidential party, and music played and a salute was fired. The President and other prominent members of the party appeared on the car platform and received the plaudits of the multitude.

PAINESVILLE.

PAINESVILLE, Monday, Sept. 3—7 P. M.

A large crowd was here assembled; a stand had been erected and it was illuminated. The President was conducted to it and made a few remarks. The journey was then renewed.

ARRIVAL AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 3—9 P. M.

We have arrived at the Kennard House, which is splendidly illuminated with lanterns of various colors at every window, while strings of them are also stretched over the street. A large mass of persons were here assembled, expecting to hear speaking, as well as to obtain a good view of the distinguished party, but they had to wait about an hour, for soon after the arrival of the excursionists they went to dinner.

A band had played several airs on the portico, when, to silence the clamors of the multitude, the President appeared and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT CLEVELAND.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is not for the purpose of making a speech that I now appear before you. I am aware of the great curiosity which prevails to see strangers who have notoriety and distinction, in all countries. I know a large number of you desire to see Gen. GRANT, and to hear what he has to say—[A voice: "Three cheers for GRANT"]—but you cannot see him to-night. He is extremely ill. I repeat, I am not before you now to make a speech, but simply to make your acquaintance, to say, "How are you?" and to bid you good bye. We are on our way to Chicago, to participate in or witness the laying of a corner-stone of a monument to the memory of a distinguished fellow-citizen who is no more. It is not necessary for me to mention the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to the people of Ohio. [Applause.] I am free to say that I am flattered by the demonstrations I have witnessed, and being flattered I don't think it personal; but an evidence of what is pervading the public mind. And this demonstration is nothing more nor less than an indication of the latent sentiment of feeling of the great masses of the people with regard to the proper settlement of this great question. I come before you as an American citizen simply, and not as the Chief Magistrate clothed in the insignia and paraphernalia of state. Being an inhabitant of a State of this Union, I know it has been said that I am alien, [laughter,] and that I did not reside in one of the States of the Union, and therefore I could not be the Chief Magistrate, though the Constitution declares that I must be a citizen to occupy that office. Therefore, all that was necessary was to declare the office vacant, or under a pretext to prefer articles of impeachment, and thus the individual who occupies the Chief Magistracy was to be disposed of and driven from power. But a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket with a distinguished fellow-citizen who is now no more. I know there are some who complain. [A voice "unfortunately."] Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in right. [Cheers.] Yes, unfortunately the ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensibly controlling all those who exclaim "unfortunate." [Bully for you.] I was going to say, my countrymen, a short time since I was selected and placed upon the ticket. There was a platform proclaimed and adopted by those who placed me upon it. Notwithstanding the subsidized gang of hirelings and traducers, I have discharged all my duties and fulfilled all my pledges, and I say here to-night that if my predecessor had lived the vials of wrath would have been poured out upon him. [Cries of "Never!" "Three cheers for the Congress of the United States,"] I came here as I was passing along, and have been called upon for the purpose of exchanging views, and of ascertaining, if we could, who was wrong. [Cries of "It's you."] That was my object in appearing before you to-night, and I want to say this, that I have lived among the American people, and have represented them in some public capacity for the last 25 years, and where is the man or woman who can place their finger upon one single act of mine deviating from any pledge of mine or in violation of the Constitution of the country. [Cheers.] Who is he? What language does he speak? What religion does he profess? Who can come and place his finger upon one pledge I ever violated, or one principle I ever proved false to? [A voice: "How about New-Orleans?" Another voice: "Hang JEFF. DAVIS."] "Hang JEFF. DAVIS," he says. [Cries of "No," and "Down with him."] "Hang JEFF. DAVIS," he says. [A voice: "Hang THAD. STEVENS and WENDELL PHILLIPS."] Hang JEFF. DAVIS. Why don't you hang him? [Cries of "Give us the opportunity."] Have not you got the Court? Have not you got the Attorney-General? [A voice: "Who is your Chief-Justice who has refused to sit upon the trial?" Cheers.] I am not the Chief-Justice; I am not the prosecuting attorney. [Cheers.] I am not the jury. I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress that is trying to break up the Government. [Cries, "You be d—d," and cheers mingled with hisses. Great confusion; "Don't get mad, ANDY."] Well, I will tell you who is mad. "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."

Did your Congress order any of them to be tried? [Three cheers for Congress.] Then, fellow-citizens, we might as well allay our passions and permit reason to resume her empire, and prevail. [Cheers.] In presenting the few remarks that I designed to make, my intention was to address myself to your common sense, your judgment and your better feelings, not to the passion and malignancy in your hearts. [Cheers.] This was my object in presenting myself on this occasion, and to ask you "how do you do," and at the same time to bid you "good bye." In this assembly here to-night the remark has been made "Traitor," "Traitor." My countrymen will you hear me, [shouts of "yes,"] and will you hear me for my cause and for the Constitution of my country. [Applause.] I want to know when or where, or under what circumstances, ANDREW JOHNSON, not as Chief Executor, but in any capacity, ever deserted any principle or violated the Constitution of his country. [Cries of "Never!"] Let me ask this large and intelligent audience if your Secretary of State, who served four years under Mr. LINCOLN, and who was placed upon the butchers' block, as it were, and hacked to pieces and scarred by the assassin's knife, when he turned traitor. [Cries of "Never."] If I were disposed to play the orator and deal in declamation to-night, I would imitate one of the ancient tragedies, and would take WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and bring him before you, and point you to the hacks and scars upon his person. [A voice, "God bless him."] I would exhibit the bloody garments, saturated with gore from his gashing wounds. Then I would ask you why not hang THAD. STEVENS and WENDELL PHILLIPS? I tell you, my countrymen, I have been fighting the South and they have been whipped and crushed and they acknowledged their defeat and accept the terms of the Constitution; and now, as I go around the circle, having fought traitors at the South, I am prepared to fight traitors at the North. [Cheers.] God willing, with your help we will do it. [Cries of "We won't."] It will be crushed North and South, and this glorious Union of ours will be preserved. [Cheers.] I do not come here as the Chief Magistrate of twenty-five States out of thirty-six. [Cheers.] I come here to-night with the flag of my country and the Constitution of the thirty-six States untarnished. Are you now for dividing this country? [Cries "No."] Then I am President, and I am President of the whole United States. [Cheers.] I will tell you one other thing. I understand the discordant notes in this crowd to-night. He who is opposed to the restoration of this Government and the reunion of the States is as great a traitor as JEFF. DAVIS or WENDELL PHILLIPS. [Loud cheers.] I am against both. [Cries of "Give it to them."] Some of you talk about traitors in the South who have not courage to get away from you homes and fight them. [Laughter and cheers.] The courageous men—GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT, and the long list of the distinguished sons of the Union—were in the field and led on their gallant hosts to conquest and to victory, while you remained cowardly at home. [Applause—"Bully."] Now, when these brave men have returned home, many of whom have left an arm, or a leg, or their blood, upon many a battle-field, they find you at home speculating and committing frauds on the Government. [Laughter and cheers.] You pretend now to have great respect and sympathy for the poor brave fellow who has left an arm on the battle-field. [Cries: "Is this dignified?"] I understand you. You may talk about the dignity of the President. [Cries: "How was it about his making a speech on the 22d of February!"] I have been with you in the battles of this country, and I can tell you furthermore, to-night, who have to pay these brave men who shed their blood. You speculated, and now the great mass of the people have to work it out. [Cheers.] It is true that the great mass of the people should understand what your designs are. What did Gen. BUTLER say? [Hisses.] What did Gen. GRANT say? [Cheers.] And what does General GRANT say about Gen. BUTLER? [Laughter and cheers.] What does Gen. SHERMAN say? [A voice—"What does Gen. SHERIDAN say?] Gen. SHERIDAN says that he is for the restoration of the Government that SHERIDAN fought for. [Bully.] But, fellow-citizens, let this all pass. I care not for my dignity. There is a certain portion of our countrymen will respect a citizen whenever he is entitled to respect. [A voice—"That's so."] There is another of them that have no respect for themselves, and consequently they cannot respect any one else. [Laughter and cheers.] I know a man and a gentleman whenever I meet him. I have only to look in his face, and if I was to see you by the light of day I do not doubt that I should see cowardice and treachery within it. [Laughter and cheers.] Come out here where I can see you. [Laughter and cheers.] If you ever shoot a man you will do it in the dark, and pull the trigger when no one is by to see you. [Cheers.] I understand traitors. I have been fighting them at the south end of the line, and we are now frightening them in the other direction. [Laughter and cheers.] I come here neither to criminate or recriminate, but when attacked my plan is to defend myself. [Cheers.] When encroached upon, I care not from what quarter it comes, it is entitled to resistance. As Chief Magistrate I felt so after taking the oath to support the Constitution, and when I saw encroachments upon your Constitution and rights, as an honest man I dared to sound the tocsin of alarm. [Three cheers for ANDREW JOHNSON.] Then, if this be right, the head and front of my offending is in telling when the Constitution of your country has been trampled upon. Let me say to those who thirst for more blood, who are still willing to sacrifice human life, if you want a victory, and my country requires it, erect your altar and lay me upon it to give the last libation to human freedom. [Loud applause.] I love my country. Every public act of my life testifies that is so. Where is the man that can put his finger upon any one act of mine that goes to prove the contrary? And what is my offending? [A voice, "Because you are not a Radical," and cry of "veto."] Somebody says veto. Veto of what? What is called the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. I can tell you what it is. Before the rebellion commenced there were four millions of slaves and about 340,000 white people living in the South. These latter paid the expenses, bought the land and cultivated it, and after the crops were gathered pocketed the profits. That's the way the thing stood up to the rebellion. The rebellion commenced, the slaves were liberated and then came up the Freedmens' Bureau Bill. This provides for the appointment of agents and subagents in all States, counties and school districts, who have power to make contracts for the freedmen and hire them out, and to use the military power to carry them into execution. The cost of this to the people was twelve million dollars at the beginning. The further expense would be greater, and you are to be taxed for it. That's why I vetoed it. I might refer to the Civil Rights Bill, the results of which are very similar. I tell you my countrymen, that though the powers of hell and THAD. STEVENS and his gang were by, they could not turn me from my purpose. There is no power that could turn me except you and the God who spoke me into existence.

In conclusion, beside that, Congress had taken much pains to poison their constituents against him; but what had Congress done? Have they done anything to restore the Union of these States? No; on the contrary they had done everything to prevent it; and because he stood now where he did when the rebellion commenced, he had been denounced as a traitor. Who had run greater risks or made greater sacrifices than himself? But Congress, factious and domineering, had taken to poison the minds of the American people. It was with them a question of power. Those who held an office, as assessor, collector, postmaster, wanted to retain their places. Rotation in office used to be thought a good doctrine by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and ADAMS, and ANDREW JACKSON, God bless him, thought so. [Applause.] This gang of office-holders, these blood-suckers and cormorants, had got fat on the country. You have got them over your district. Hence you see a system of legislation proposed so that these men shall not be turned out, and the President, the only channel through which they can be reached, is called a tyrant. He thought the time had come when these who had enjoyed fat offices for four years, should give way for those who had fought for the country. Hence it was seen why he was assailed and traduced. He had invited them in the field, and God willing, he would stand by them. He had turned aside from the thread of his remarks to notice the insult sought to be given him. When an insult was offered he would resent it in a proper manner. But he was free to say he had no revengeful or resentful feelings. All he wanted when war was over and peace had come, for patriotic and Christian men to rally round the flag of the country in a fraternal hug, and resolve that all shall perish rather than that the Union shall not be restored. While referring to the question of suffrage some one in the crowd asked him "How about Louisiana?" To which he replied, "Let the negroes vote in Ohio before you talk about their voting in Louisiana." [Laughter and cries of "good."] Take the beam out of you own eye, before you seek the mote in your brother's. [Renewed laughter.] In conclusion, after some further remarks he invoked God's best blessing on his hearers. [Applause.] The interruptions were few.

At the close of the President's speech, loud cries were made for GRANT, FARRAGUT and others of the distinguished party, two of whom responded—Gen. CUSTER and Senator DOOLITTLE—to the immense audience. The latter touched specially on the trial of JEFF. DAVIS, stating the difficulty of procuring a proper jury as the cause of the delay. The vast crowd was deeply attentive during the delivery.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

There is no abatement of enthusiasm along the route of the Presidential tour, but on the contrary it increases daily. The party has passed through the extremely Radical towns of Elyria, Oberlin and Toledo, Ohio, and was received by large crowds of people. At the latter place the party stopped twenty minutes, and speeches were made by the President, Gen. STEEDMAN, and others, which were well received. At Monroe a large collection of people had gathered, and the enthusiasm was intense.

In this city a tremendous concourse of citizens assembled in front of the Biddle House immediately after the arrival of the train, and called loudly for the President, who stepped upon the balcony and made a most excellent speech. Mr. SEWARD followed, and the crowd was subsequently addressed by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Gen. GRANT, who has been quite ill, is better.

It is rumored here that the Radicals are attempting to incite rioting in Chicago upon the arrival of the President.

To the Associated Press.

DEPARTURE FROM CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Sept. 4—9:30 A. M.

We are now leaving the city, having been escorted to the railroad station, the firemen in full force being a prominent feature. Having reached a full view of the lake the party were saluted by a revenue cutter.

INVITATION TO ZANESVILLE.

A committee from Zanesville called upon the President this morning and extended to him an invitation to stop at that city on his way home, and it now seems probable that he will do so for a few minutes only.

DEMONSTRATION AND SPEECHES AT ELYRIA.

ELYRIA, O.—10:45 A. M.

The party stopped here for a few minutes, when the President ascended a stand, previously erected in anticipation of the visit. He was presented with a bouquet. He made no speech, but simply returned his thanks for the enthusiastic reception, and here, as at places heretofore passed, he left the Constitution, the Union and the flag where he was confident they would be safe.

Calls were made for Secretary SEWARD, who made a few facetious remarks, concluding by proposing three cheers for the Union in perpetuity. These were given when a salute was fired and the train moved off.

PASSING THROUGH OBERLIN.

OBERLIN, Ohio—11:05 A. M.

The train passed slowly, followed by cheers, the President standing on the platform bowing his thanks.

HALT AT NORWALK.

NORWALK, Ohio—11:45 A. M.

The train stopped here a few minutes. The President, Secretary SEWARD, Admiral FARRAGUT and others appeared on the car platform. Many of those in the crowd were from the surrounding country. The anxiety here to see the party was intense. Cheers were given, and a salute fired.

THE PRESIDENT QUESTIONED.

The President made a brief speech, in which he said he wanted to heal the wounds inflicted upon the country, and desired no more shedding of blood. A man in the crowd exclaimed: "Why don't you stop it at New-Orleans?" to which the President responded: "He should like to see that man's face. Could not an American citizen express such a sentiment without being insulted."

The cars at this moment began to move, leaving the man who had asked the question closely surrounded by his dissenting neighbors.

HEALTH OF MARSHAL GOODING.

Marshal GOODING, who was very sick for several days, has sufficiently recovered to resume his duties as an especial attendant on the President.

STOPPING AT CLYDE.

CLYDE, Ohio—12:30 P. M.

The train halted a few moments, and the distinguished members of the party were introduced.

FINE DISPLAY AT FREMONT.

FREMONT, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 4—1 P. M.

Here a stand had been erected tastefully adorned. On one side hung a large portrait of President LINCOLN, and on the other one of Judge DOUGLAS, with the motto in large letters, "New-Orleans, Richmond, Atlanta, Vicksburgh, Cedar Creek," and "Welcome to our President and the country's defenders, FARRAGUT, GRANT, MEADE and SHERIDAN." A number of young girls dressed in white, with crowns of flowers, were conspicuous in the well-ordered arrangements, and represented the States of the Union. The firemen appeared in full dress. A band of music was in attendance. The President, Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL, and Secretary WELLES, Admiral FARRAGUT, Minister ROMERO, and others, were successively introduced and cheered by the people. The President made a brief address. Referring to the youth present he said, they could, like CORNELIA, press them to their bosom, and say like her, "These are our jewels."

CORDIAL WELCOME AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 4—2 o'clock.

We were here met by a large crowd and conducted to the Island House, but owing to the imperfect arrangements on the part of the Committee, and want of discipline in the police force, one half of the Presidential party were excluded from the platform, the door opening to it having been closed before they all could pass through. A large transparency was prominent, with the words, "Welcome to the President, GRANT and FARRAGUT."

SPEECH OF JUDGE POTTER.

The President and others of the party having been introduced to the spectators, Judge POTTER said he had been delegated by the authorities of the city to tender to him a cordial welcome to Toledo. This, he added, was a loyal people, and always had been. It raised the first regiment which was organized in the State in putting down the rebellion. They went to the war because they loved the country and the Constitution, and the conflict was over. There being no rebels to fight, they returned to their former vocations. It was for him and those associated with him now to put the machinery into operation. Congress has been in session eight months and done nothing, and now the people look to the President. They remember the resistance he made to secession, and the sacrifices he sustained, and they feel satisfied that their hopes in him now to reunite the States will not be disappointed. They will hold up his hands like those of Moses were held up, till the Amalekites are discomfited.

Three cheers were given for the President, who said:

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Permit me here to-day to present my sincere thanks to you, through your distinguished representative, for this cordial welcome. I feel flattered in the instrument you have chosen for this purpose. It was my fortune to sit by him in Congress, and, if my memory serves me, we agreed and harmonized on the great questions of the day. My heart is gratified by these demonstrations as we pass along, divested of the insignia or paraphernalia of state, with no desire to assume anything. These demonstrations show that there is an uprising of sentiment declaring that the war is at an end, [cheers,] and that being the case, the union of the States must be restored. [Cheers.] My reliance has always been on the integrity, the intelligence and the virtue of the people, for in all my struggles before them I have been sustained. With regard to the remark that the Government has fallen into safe hands by my accession to the Presidency, allow me to say that you have sworn me to support the Constitution made by your fathers and preserved with their blood. If you will sustain me by holding up my hands it shall pass through the fiery ordeal unimpaired. The Constitution, liberty and Government are on trial now. The time has come to return to the principles established by its framers. And now, in parting, I leave in your hands the Constitution, the Union and the glorious flag of your country, not with twenty-five, but thirty-six stars. Take them, and I know you will stand for the redemption and regeneration of the Union. I bid you good-bye, invoking the choicest blessings of Heaven upon you. [Applause.)

MR. SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Secretary SEWARD was called for. He said: We were informed on approaching Toledo that the people would come forth without distinction of party. This is regarded by them as a great act of magnimity, but please recall six years ago. ANDREW JOHNSON, a Southern man, a Democrat and a slaveholder in Congress, met me, a Whig and an opponent, and then we surrendered party. This was six years ago. [Applause.] I am glad to see that you come up to this work to-day, and I hope the people of Ohio and the Union will come up as fast as they have for the last six years, and then we will have one harmonious, indissoluble, God-blessed, God-preserved Union, henceforth and forever, before the forth of March next. [Applause.]

The excursion party dined at Toledo.

CROSSING INTO MICHIGAN.

MONROE, Mich.—4:45 P. M.

There was a lively demonstration here. The President and Secretary SEWARD delivered brief speeches. The latter said: "I find that Gen. CUSTER has a difference in the way he enters towns. When he enters an enemy's town he goes straight forward in and the enemy backs out. When he brings us into his own town he backs us in." The Secretary's allusion was to the backward movement of the train by which we entered Monroe. "I give you the two great cities of ancient and modern times —Nineveh and Monroe—both distinguished for light-horsemen before the Lord, Nimrod and CUSTER." [Laughter.] This being Gen. CUSTER's residence, his fellow-citizens, on his appearance before them, gave him three hearty cheers.

A delegation of about one hundred and fifty citizens of Detroit have come on board.

ARRIVAL AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, 7 O'clock.

We were greeted at the railroad station by an immense mass of spectators. The Perisdent was conducted to a platform, where the Mayor of Detroit delivered a flattering speech of welcome, to which the President responded, expressing his heartfelt thanks for the great demonstration, concluding by saying that the people will sustain those who sustain them, and thank God he had never deserted the people. [Applause.]

The party were then placed in carriages and drawn to the Biddle House, escorted by the military. Thousands had assembled in a dense mass before the hotel, who repeatedly called for the President. Here much enthusiasm prevailed.

President JOHNSON, in company with Secretary SEWARD, appeared on the upper portico, which occasioned fresh outbursts of applause.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

W. P. WELLS, Esq., then, on behalf of the city, extended its hospitalities and respectful salutations to the President, and in the name of the thousands who thronged the streets, also to the officers of the army and navy, and to the foreign Ministers. The orator spoke in chaste and eloquent terms of the President's devotion to the Union. His plan only needed for consummation the coöperation of the legislative department, but it had utterly failed to do anything for the restoration of the Union and permanent peace. The people will not keep silent on his principle. His policy was consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In conclusien, Mr. WELLS asked the andience to give silent attention to the voice of the President.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

The President was again cheered, and having been introduced, he thanked his fellaw-citizens for the cordial welcome. He was free to say the forcible and cogent terms in which his public services had been so eloquently alluded to, were exceedingly flattering in their character. It was not in his purpose to commence at the beginning and then trace the history of the rebellion to the present time. He took it for granted that it was familiar to all.

He was one of those who believed that this Government was an emanation of God, and intended to be perpetual and to be handed down through all time. He believed that this people was sent out among the nations to accomplish a great mission. It had been said that "the Star of Empire westward wends its way." [Cries of "Good."] And so believing the Government to be perpetual, he took his stand at an early day against all efforts to dissolve the Union of these States. He believed that the principles embraced in the Constitution were not only competent to embrace all the States within its limits, but that it is broad and strong enough to embrace the continent, and, not stopping there, all the nations of the earth. [Applause.] He was one of those who believed that the people of the United States were sent on a great mission. He extended to all who came here a welcome where they could find a home and an abiding place. He would receive all from abroad so that we might make a basis upon which the empire might rest. He would say let them come; but while so saying, he believed the time would come when, instead of being recipients and welcoming all the nations of the earth, this country will be a great centre around which the arts and science, agriculture and mechanics, and the true philosophy of government will gather, and from this great centre, religion, science and improvements of this great people will radiate and enlighten the civilized world. Yes, the time would come when railroads and telegraph wires will pervade the earth as tendons of the arm, when the earth would become sensible to touch and reflect intelligence like the face of man. He had always upheld the Union, and hence he had opposed the South in their efforts to dissolve it. But they had been overcome. Their armies have disbanded. Having failed in their effort, they come forward and say: We accept the terms you offer. They come back repentant and acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution, and ask to be admitted and welcomed as States, composing in part our galaxy. This being done, where is there a man, gallant and patriotic, who, when his foe lies prostrate at his feet, would wish to degrade him? Such was not his estimation of the character of our people. The war having ceased, and the proclamation of peace having gone forth, and not an armed foe existing in any Territory or State, who, he asked, was it that wanted to reopen the wounds for the purpose of gratifying party? Who was it that desired again to see a brother's land drenched with a brother's blood? Was there any one willing to go into another revolution? [Cries of no, no.] He wanted to put a common sense proposition to his hearers. Suppose that eleven foreign States were lying outside the Union with all the advantages and riches of minerals with all the capacity to constitute and make us in part a greater people. Suppose these States would come forward and say, "We want to add our stars to your stars." Let me, he said, ask this sea of upturned faces; I would ask every one whose heart beats with national pride and the love of freedom—would you not make them a part of this Republic? [Cries of "yes, yes." Would you receive them as accessaries from a foreign Power. [Renewed cries, "We would."] Where then is the man who can hesitate and see bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh asking for admission, and yet shut the door in his face? I care not by what name he is called; if he would do that he is a disunionist, a northern secessionists and disunionist. I fought the battle on the southern extreme, and now when the circle is going around we found men attacking the Union on the Northern verge. [Laughter and applause.] This glorious Union can be destroyed by a different way than by dividing it. You may have consolidation in the hands of a few.

The President spoke in high terms of the late Sen-

stor DOUGLAS while discussing the vetoes and defending himself from the charge of betrayal of principles, &c., and said he was not afraid to talk to the American people. He did not care for the little fellows placed in the crowds, and engaged to order to get up disrespect. The whole kennel had been turned loose upon him. The Trays, the Blanchards and the Sweethearts, little dogs and all, had been snapping at him for the last ten or twelve years. [Laughter and applause.] In allusion to the alleged usurpations and tyranny of Congress he said the little boats had better keep near the shore; the sea of the people is being waked up, and these small craft will be wrecked.

The President spoke for more than an hour, and was frequently cheered.

Cholera Reports.

IN NEW-YORK.

The official bulletin in the Sanitary Superintendent's Office, yesterday afternoon, read as follows:

JOSEPH LAWTON, aged 32 years, England, No. 333 Elizabeth-street. Sent to hospital. Died Sept. 3.

MARY RYAN, aged 58 years, Ireland, married, No. 31 Mulberry-street. Died Sept. 4.

CATHARINE HORAN, aged 27 years, Ireland, married, No. 24 Oak-street. Sent to hospital.

JOHN MEYERS, No. 68 Clinton-street. Died midnight Sept. 3.

DENNIS DONOHOE, No. 357 West Sixteenth-street. Sent to hospital.

THOMAS STACK, aged 45 years, No. 57 Baxter-street. Died Sept. 4.

JEREMIAH MURPHY, aged 55 years, Ireland No. 57 Baxter-street.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

At the Red House Hospital there were seven patients yesterday morning. At the Battery Barracks Hospital, on Monday, two were admitted, two were discharged, one died, and fifteen remained yesterday morning.

IN BROOKLYN.

The official cholera report in Brooklyn yesterday was as follows:

MARY MCCOY, aged 27 years, No. 94 Plymouth-street. Will probably recover.

CORNELIUS SEEREY, aged 34 years, No. 332 Hicks-street. Mild case.

JAMES WHELAN, aged 34 years, No. 59 Douglas-street. In collapse; case critical.

MARTIN REAGAN, aged 32 years, No. 18 Summit-street. Died 3d inst.

IMOGENE S. CRANDELL, No. 68 Bedford-avenue. Will probably recover.

The number of deaths reported on Monday was as follows:

Cholera	3
Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c	12
Other zymotics	7
Other diseases	16
Total	38

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OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 519, Sept. 4, 1866.

36, 4, 24, 46, 18, 78, 20, 32, 8, 58, 31, 45, 52, 7.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 520, Sept. 4, 1866.

56, 76, 9, 77, 57, 54, 50, 11, 71, 28, 17, 21, 60.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 419, Sept. 4, 1866.

17, 63, 46, 69, 9, 12, 39, 38, 33, 28, 11, 2, 77, 14.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 420, Sept. 4, 1866.

6, 55, 7, 5, 63, 16, 26, 64, 61, 17, 21, 37, 73.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized lotteries. Royal Havana tickets—price, $30 in currency. Information given. Circulars sent. Orders received. Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—A PLAIN LINEN POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, with wide border and initials in one corner. Whoever will return it to R. R. SINCLAIR, City Edi-

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT COLUMN.

"A STONE MAY MARK A SOLDIER'S GRAVE, BUT WILL NOT FEED HIS ORPHAN."

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND,

AT

GROVER'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

POSTPONED UNTIL THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets, at $1 each. 75,000 Presents valued at $250,000,

Consisting of fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., &c.

A CARD.—A large number of the tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to POSTPONE THE DRAWING until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the last few months somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Postmasters, Booksellers, &c., are requested to act as agents, and tickets will be supplied upon application; but no commission will be allowed.

Major H. A. HALL, President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union; Col. CHARLES CAPEHART, Major M. H. ALBERGER, WILLIAM S. MORSE, Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas, H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to L. Clephane, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle or gift enterprise, free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to

WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary, Lock Box No. 37, Washington, D. C.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, United States Army.
Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE, M. C., Wisconsin.
Gen. JOHN H. KETCHUM, M. C., New-York.
Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT, Kansas.
Gen. N. G. HEDRICK, Iowa.
Gen. D. C. McCALLUM, District Columbia.
Gen. O. V. DAYTON, New-York.
Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY, M. C., Michigan.
Hon. GEORGE LAWRENCE, M. C., Pennsylvania.
D. C. FORNEY, Esq., District Columbia.
Major J. E. DOUGHTY, New-York.
Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, M. C., Connecticut.
Hon. EBON C. INGERSOLL, M. C., Illinois.
Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, M. C., Pennsylvania.
Hon. T. G. BERGEN, M. C., New-York.
Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator.
Hon. IRA HARRIS, United States Senator.
Hon. B. F. WADE, United States Senator.
Hon. KELIAN V. WHALEY, M. C., West Virginia.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, M. C. Pennsylvania.
Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, M. C., New-York.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS, M. C., Pennsylvania.
Hon. WM. A. NEWELL, M. C., New-Jersey.
Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, M. C., Indiana.
Hon. STEPHEN F. WILSON, M. C. Pennsylvania.
Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. VAN BUREN, New-York.
Gen. R. B. HAYES, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. HOLMES, M. C., New-York.
Hon. G. R. LATHAM, M. C., West Virginia.
Hon. JAMES A. MARVIN, M. C., New-York.
Hon. THOMAS T. DAVIS, M. C., New-York.

Read the opinions of the Press:

"THEY STOOD BETWEEN US AND DESTRUCTION. THEIR CHILDREN ARE OUR LEGACY."

From the National Intelligencer of Aug. 13.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord!" is a Biblical quotation of great force and terseness. The Grand National Concert organized in this City for the purpose of raising twenty-five thousand dollars for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this City, it does seem to us is a work of very great merit, and innocent in every respect.

There may be those who regard it in the light of a speculation or political organization. This we do not believe, but grant it; is that an objection to the contributing aid to the orphans of our fallen brave? We, as a private individual, would hesitate a long time before attempting to throw cold water on an object professedly of such merit, and which has already manifested with material aid its good works. The orphans of this City, in the several various asylums for their care, have received liberal contributions. The unfortunate sufferers at Portland have also been the recipients of a handsome donation from this enterprise. "Judge ye of the tree by its fruits!" is the touchstone by which all that is real is tested.

The best banks are those whose bills are most likely to be counterfeited, and there was never yet an institution or organization of any merit that has not met with more or less opposition from interested individuals, or persons of warped judgment. We have said this much, knowing that an association, purporting to have a similar object in view, is said to have defrauded the community. But so far as the Grand National Concert of this city is concerned, under the management of such gentlemen as Major H. A. Hall, Col. Charles E. Capehart, Major M. H. Alberger and William S. Morse, endorsed and licensed free, as a donation by the Government, with an array of references that are rarely secured for any enterprise, comprising the bravest officers and ablest statesmen in the country, it becomes in us a work of supererogation even to indorse it. We may say, however, that we have subscribed, and, further, that we would at any time subscribe the same amount, without any reference to future gains, purely for the benefit of the orphans; but, aside from all charitable considerations, we would not sell our stock for ten times its cost to-day, such is our faith in the enterprise and its managers.

This concert will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at Grover's Theatre, about which the Directors have no apprehensions, having given themselves the most ample time to dispose of the 300,000 tickets. The demand for tickets is now very active, and will continue to increase as the time approaches.

We advise every person to procure one or more tickets, and thus contribute to a benevolent object of the most laudable character, as well as make an investment that may secure them a homestead for life. Main office, National Fair Building, corner 7th-st. and Pennsylva-

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT COLUMN.

"WE CONTRIBUTE OUR MITE TO THE ORPHANS OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES."

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 18.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

We are not usually in the habit of indorsing gift enterprises; not because we believed that they are all conducted unfairly, but because we dislike to give our sanction to a style of entertainment which we fear is too often made the means of imposing on a generous and confiding public. There is no reason whatever why a gift concert, exhibition or other enterprise of a like nature, should not be managed with the greatest possible fairness, and money made on it at the same time by its projectors, but we cannot blame the public in withholding their countenance from an enterprise of the kind until they have assurances that it has the sanction of men of standing and influence either as managers or references.

From a strict inquiry into the character of the gentlemen who have charge of the Grand National Concert for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, we have no hesitation in avowing our belief that every tittle of what they promise will be carried out to its fullest extent.

We take this means of answering the numerous inquiries that have been made to us by mail and otherwise, and are happy to add that the tickets are being sold very rapidly, and no doubt need be entertained that the concert will come off at the time advertised, viz.: Thursday, October 11, 1866. The plan of the drawing is, probably, the most perfect of any yet devised, and as one ticket out of every four is certain to be a prize, the risk to purchasers is comparatively small, when we consider the magnitude of many of the prizes. One of the residences alone to be drawn is valued at $18,000, while another is put down at $10,000. Gold watches to the amount of $20,000 are also included with the prizes, with a great array of other gifts, to enumerate which we have neither room nor time at present, and must therefore refer our readers to the advertisement of the concert, which will be found at length in our columns this morning with an array of names attached as references that make this feeble endorsement on our part altogether unnecessary.

"CHERISH THE LITTLE ONES, THEY ARE THE SWEET FLOWERS THAT BLOSSOM AROUND OUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES."

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE CONCERT.

From the Washington Sunday Herald, Aug. 12.

We believe that to the inventive genius of the American is due the discovery how to unite, in the most acceptable and most profitable manner, business with pleasure. This art, for art it has become, is practiced with great success by the "indomitable Yankee," and few discoveries have been so generally acceptable. We have an enterprise in this City which is meeting with the most flattering encouragement, and which finely illustrates our opening remark. We allude, of course, to the Prize Concert for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this City; a prize concert which promises the surest and safest return to the least individual outlay, and has for its object one of the noblest and most praiseworthy that ever enlisted the sympathies and directed the energies of patriotic men. In consideration of the high purposes which actuate the managers of this concert, and the fact that it is a truly national enterprise, one moreover, which is greatly needed by the orphans of our glorious heroes, the Government has sanctioned their scheme, and licensed it by bestowing the amount of the license to the sacred fund proposed to be raised by this concert. This fact, of itself, is the amplest guarantee of the responsibility of the managers, were they not known personally and by their long list of prominent references to be of the highest character. Thus sanctioned and indorsed, the *bona fide* character of this Prize Concert is guaranteed beyond question, and our attention is thus freely allowed to examine the magnificent attractions it presents.

Children of the fallen braves,
Oh! what a history they will tell,
When we are sleeping in our graves,
Of fathers who in battle fell:
Of fathers who with glitt'ring blade
And foaming steed had met the foe,
And e'en while dying, to them said:
"Thus far, and only, shalt thou go."

The list of presents is one well worthy the high character of the enterprise, and certainly offers the most tempting inducements. One out of every four tickets is absolutely sure to draw a prize. Of course these prizes vary as to value, but each one is intrinsically worth the price of a ticket—one dollar; consequently, every man who draws a prize will be sure to obtain a full equivalent for the money he invests. Thousands will undoubtedly win prizes from a hundred to a thousand fold the value of their money; and the plan is so arranged that there is really no hazard about it. The real estate announced among the prizes is worth, at a fair valuation, the amount claimed in the published list, while all the other gifts are of the finest quality. We are gratified to state that nearly all the tickets are sold, and we advise all our friends who desire to do a good or charitable action, and have the fancy to stand the chance for a substantial prize, to invest their funds in a ticket. We call attention to the advertisement in another column.

"BLESS THE HEROES AND PROVIDE FOR THEIR ORPHANS."

Send for tickets to

DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., Bankers, General Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York;

Or, WM. S. MORSE, Lock Box No. 37, Washington,